

The Leading Motor House
of Asia:
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and
Motor Cars
can be obtained from
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO. 203

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28 1913.

ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1st Nov.	Malaya	12500	Marina	10500
8th "	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
15th "	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
22nd "	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
29th "	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
6th Dec.	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
13th "	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
20th "	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
27th "	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
4th Jan.	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
11th "	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
18th "	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
25th "	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
1st Feb.	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
8th "	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
15th "	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
22nd "	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
29th "	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
6th Mar.	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
13th "	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
20th "	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
27th "	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
4th Apr.	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
11th "	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
18th "	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
25th "	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
1st May	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
8th "	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000
15th "	Salsette	8000	Molavia	10000

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to con-
necting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the
day of sailing. All passengers must attend at
the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection
by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the
Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will
leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday,
1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave
Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th
April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLI-
MOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers
in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as
follows:—

SINGLE.

"A" rate "B" rate. "A" rate "B" rate
To MARSEILLES. Rs. 594 or Rs. 495 Rs. 831
or Rs. 742-5
LONDON .. 627 or Rs. 528 Rs. 940-5
or Rs. 782

RETURN.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA,
AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay
fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY,
taking Passengers for the Straits, China,
and Japan, and return Tickets are issued
on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information
apply to.

A. H. FROMM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and
Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Kamakura Maru	T. Mori	6128	29th Oct.	29th Inst.
Hangoo Maru	T. Mori	4036	30th Oct.	30th Nov.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christ- iansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Pennang Maru	S. Mori- zumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov.
Kuise Maru		6180	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,

Manager,

York Building,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH
METHA, S.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Mr. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.

Sir BHAIJI CHANDRA KRISHNA, M.A.

S. R. BOMANJI, Esq.

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SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, Esq.

W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.

CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, Esq.

VAISHANKAR NANABHAI, Esq.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Poona	A&C 7467	21st Jan	
City of Birmin- gham	A&C 7475	23rd Feb	21st Feb
City of Calcutta	A&C 7483	12th Mar	10th Mar
Trafalgar Hall	A 5321	21st Mar	
City of Manches- ter	A&C 5551	25th Mar	
City of Paris	A&C 9235	18th April	11th April
City of Karachi	A&C 5569		22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C 6875		26th April
City of Elmdun ham	A&C 7475	27th May	25th May

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafalgar Hall all other

steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class

Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 37-5	Rs. 69-1	Rs. 22-0	Rs. 42-0
Liverpool	Rs. 60-5	Rs. 109-1	Rs. 48-0	Rs. 89-0
Liverpool via Mar- seilles	Rs. 60-5	Rs. 109-1	Rs. 48-0	Rs. 89-0
Liverpool via Mar- seilles and from Liverpool		Rs. 99-0		Rs. 73-0

Concessions granted to Families, Railway

Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries,

Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the

penalty attached to overstaying their leave

by reason of delay in arrival of steamer,

provided it is timed to arrive within the period

of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly

qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light

and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF

CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free Passage

by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi

and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-

deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply

to—Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons,

Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell

and Co., Ltd.



FUNDS EXCEED.....£19,031,220

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,550

FIRE, LIFE,
MARINE, PROFITS
AND
MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. B. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,

Hummum St., Fort.

BOMBAY.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Mer-

chants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort.

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals

Bath-room Fittings etc. etc. etc.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVA-
TION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.

DWARAKA 1695, Th. 30th Oct. 9 a.m. P. M.

LINGA 2185, Fri. 31st Oct. 6 a.m. Direct.

LHASA 2184, Mon. 3rd Nov. 11 a.m. P. D.

& C.M. Mandrie.

For letter on arrival of English mail steamer.

For KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(weekly).

S. S. "DWARAKA" 1695 tons, on Thurs-

day, 30th October, calling at Muscat,

Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN

GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "BARODA" 3172 tons on Tues-

day, 28th October, calling at Veraval,

Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask,

Bunder Abbas, Benjam, Linga, Dubai, Bah-

rein, Beshire, Woreit, Mahomerah and

Bushah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH

AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on.

"PALAMCOTTA" 3413 Thursday, 30th October.

"PURNIA" 3396 " 13th Nov.

"PENTAKOTA" 3418 " 27th Nov.

"PUNDUA" 3305 " 11th December.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar,

Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

* Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira,

Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony

ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers

of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections

to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settle-

ments, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may

be arranged with

YACKINSON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.

Bombay.

28th October, 1913.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following

terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate

may be deposited within any one year from

1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two

or more persons and the balance made payable

to one or more of them or to the survivor or

survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of

three per cent. per annum on the minimum

monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on appli-

cation at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,

Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and

interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on mini-

mum daily balance of Rs. 200, to Rs.

1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5

per cent p.a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent

p.a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH

CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received

for safe custody and dividends and interest

thereon collected. Also bought and sold for

constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,

Agents.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.

TAJ BUILDINGS.

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

WEDDING GIFTS.

FINE JEWELLRY

set with

PRECIOUS STONES.

RELIABLE CLOCKS.

RELIABLE WATCHES.

WATCH BRACELETS.

SILVER PLATE.

ELECTRO-PLATE.

PIANOFORTES.

PHOTO CAMERAS.

BINOCULARS.

We offer you a wide choice from an unparalleled stock.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

SILVERSMITHS, WATCHMAKERS &c.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Our I. C. O. brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad
oil, safely taking the place of
GHEE or BUTTER in a number
of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.

HUMMUM ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	...	...	...	per 50 Rs. 3-0
Dindigul Bouquets „	...	...	...	50 „ 2-12
Dindigul Torches „	...	...	...	50 „ 3-8
Dindigul Rocks „	...	...	...	50 „ 2-8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	...	...	...	50 „ 2-0

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

Rs. a.
Per line..... 0 4
Minimum charge..... 1 0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognized by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

"**HUMOURS OF INDIA**" is the title of a novel volume comprising 30 sketches on native subjects, with piquant and humorous descriptive letter-press, which will be published on November 1st. Price Rs. 1; postage extra. Drop card to the Publisher, "Humours of India," care of "Advocate of India" and a copy will be sent to you V.P.P. on publication.

THE BYRAMEE JEEJEEHOY PARSEE CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.

WITH A VIEW to make the Old Boys' Employment Register kept in the Institution more complete and up-to-date, OLD BOYS are requested kindly to NOTIFY the PRINCIPAL as to their present employment, emoluments and address. 0666

FRUIT!!! FRUIT!!!

25 Best Oranges, Rs. 2-0; 25 Dessert Apples, Rs. 3-0; 3 Boxes Bunsen Dates, Rs. 1-8; 3 lbs. Dried Figs, Rs. 1-8; 5 lbs. Fresh Walnuts, Rs. 2-0; 4 lbs. Bombay Hulwa, Rs. 2-0; 200 Bombay Ducks, Rs. 1-8; 5 lbs. Dried Prawn, Rs. 3-0; Carr-paid; if "Chronicle" named) **TUKINA & CO.,** Market, Bombay.

WANTED

BAKER—Wanted for the Quetta Club about December, an experienced Baker, able to make cakes and confectionery also. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY, Quetta Club, Quetta.

CLERGYMAN'S daughter desires re-engagement as Nursery Governess, fond of children, good needlewoman. Apply with salary and all particulars to A. B., c/o Mrs. Hingston, Eddleston, Simla.

FRENCH EVENING CLASS for Beginners, modern methods, starts 4th November, for six months. Apply Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, French Room, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 0608

LADY willing to pay £13 to anyone sailing by Maceonia March 21st Bombay to Marseilles for five hours daily assistance with boy 2½ years.—Apply **MARRS, I.E.S.,** Poona.

MAJOR R.A.M.C., stationed hills, tour expire next trooping season, wishes exchange home this trooping. Small bonus offered. Apply **TROOPER, c/o GRINDLAY,** Bombay.

MOTOR-REPAIRERS. WANTED first class CAR & MOTOR-CYCLE FITTERS, also CYCLE REPAIRERS, men used to Braising and enamelling particularly required, and those able to take charge of work without supervision. Only really competent men wanted, no notice will be taken of others. Good pay and prospects to right men and expenses paid to Madras. Apply **MESSRS. OAKES & CO., LTD.,** Madras.

WANTED Building Supervisor with knowledge of departmental Building works. E. D. ALLBLESS, Cumbala Hill.

WANTED PIANO (Cottage) in perfect order. Apply K. T. ENGINEER, Proprietor, School, Gwalia Tank.

WANTED—In March or April experienced nurse for two infants. Services in return for passage to England by steamer. Apply Mrs. BARR, Bikaner.

WANTED—A Resident Christian COM-POUNDER.—Apply in person with testimonials at ELLIS and Co., near Railway Station, Colaba.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS Head Cook with good credentials. Apply, stating terms, to P. M. C. 2nd Batt. Leicester-shire Regt., Ranikhet.

WANTED a good, second-hand, RA-LEIGH, PANEL or DOG CART. Apply, R. F. MAN, Bogha House, opposite Marine Lines Station.

WANTED LEDGER KEEPER by agents of the Pfaff Sewing Machines. Hornby Road, Empire Building. Apply in own handwriting, with copies of certificates to **BELL, RIBEIRO & Co.,**

WANTED—European lady's maid to accompany lady to England middle of November; must be good hairdresser and packer.—Apply **LADY STUART, Ootacamund.**

WANTED—One DRAFTSMAN on Rs. 40 per month. One TRACER on Rs. 15 per month. Apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar State Railway, Bhavnagar Para, Kathiawar.

WANTED immediately a capable and experienced CARDING MASTER Good salary to a really first class man. Apply by letter only to **MESSRS. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,** Agents, The Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd.

WANTED for the High School, Jhalrapatan, Rajputana, HEAD MASTER, should be an M.A. or M. Sc., salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 100 to 150. Second Master, should be a B.A. or B. Sc. a salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 60 to 100. Apply to **THE DIWAN OF JHALWAR STATE, Jhalrapatan.**

WANTED

WANTED—A fully qualified Engineer for the Naini Tal Municipality. Salary Rs. 250. No allowances.—Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the SECRETARY, Municipal Board, Naini Tal.

WANTED—An English Nurse for girl, age 5, going home 1915; plains in winter, hills in summer: excellent character required. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem to commence with.—Apply Mrs. NEWHAM, Sialkot.

WANTED AT ONCE First Class Cook for Officers Mess. Only those with first class certificates need apply. Person engaged must bring his own assistants.—State experience, salary required and send copies of certificates to P. M. C., ROYAL FUSILIERS, Jubbulpore, C. P.

WANTED—An Assistant LECTURER in Mathematics capable of teaching English up to the Intermediate standard. Salary Rs. 100. Candidates (who must possess an M.A. degree) should submit their applications with copies of testimonials etc. to the PRINCIPAL, Morris College, Nagpur, not later than the 10th November.

WANTED for the Municipal Board Girls' School, Amritsar, a second lady teacher; none but trained teachers, European, with a competent knowledge of at least one Vernacular (Urdu or Punjabi) and qualified by age and experience need apply. Salary Rs. 125 mensem.—Apply to SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Amritsar.

WANTED an ACCOUNTANT on a good salary cash security indispensable; (b) a TYPIST knowing shorthand preferred, must know commercial correspondence. (c) AGENTS all over in India, Burma and Ceylon. Apply Box No. 108, care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0659

WANTED an EMPLOYMENT by a young Surti Bania having a sound practical knowledge of accounts, correspondence and general office work. Good references, satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to Box No. 106, care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0656

WANTED either a PARTNER or FIN-ANCIER to the extent of Rs. 5,000 for a first class paying agency business in Bombay. Very good prospects, no risk, no speculation, steady business. Apply Box No. 107, care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0659

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents, The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED in January for Bishop Corrie High School, Madras a SECOND MASTER. A British Graduate to teach Physical Science and Mathematics. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem, non-resident, with prospects. Apply to **THE HEAD MASTER.**

WANTED a good and experienced DESIGNER for weaving shed. Pay according to qualifications. Apply the Undersigned with testimonials. **THE SAVATRAM RAMRASAD MILLS CO., LTD.,** Akola, Berar.

WANTED a MATRON for the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary (Hospital), Ahmedabad. Pay Rs. 100—120. Apply with testimonials before 5th November, 1913. **HONORARY SECRETARY, Victoria Jubilee Dispensary Committee, Ahmedabad.**

WANTED an experienced HEAD DRAFTSMAN for Electrical and Mechanical work on a salary of Rs. 110 rising to Rs. 160, according to qualifications. Applicants must have had at least seven years' training in a Mechanical Drawing Office. **ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.**

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Competent MOTOR MECHANIC, (European or Anglo-Indian only), accustomed to 16-20 Wolsey Car for a Lieutenant-Governor. Salary Rs. 100 and free quarters. Also NURSERY GOVERNESSES and School MISTRESSES. Apply in person, with testimonials in original HONORARY SECRETARY, Anglo-Indian Empire League, "Wheeler Buildings," 218, Hornby Road, Fort.

WANTED for the Punjab Agricultural College, Chemical Department, one DEMONSTRATOR in Chemistry, stipend Rs. 75 per mensem. One Assistant Chemist for chemical research work, commencing salary Rs. 70-7-10 rising to 145-9-235, with free quarters. Candidates for the above appointments should submit their applications accompanied by testimonial, at once to the undersigned and should indicate the earliest date on which their services will be available. **J. H. BARNES, PRINCIPAL, Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur.**

WANTED A SECRETARY for the Club of Western India, Poona, from about the 15th of December, 1913. Applicants should have a good knowledge of accounts and club work generally. They must be members of some well recognised social club. The emoluments are Rs. 400 per mensem together with free board and bachelor quarters. A good knowledge of the country and its language is essential. Applications with testimonials should be submitted as soon as possible. To the SECRETARY, Club of Western India, Poona.

WANTED a good, second-hand, RA-LEIGH, PANEL or DOG CART. Apply, R. F. MAN, Bogha House, opposite Marine Lines Station.

WANTED immediately a capable and experienced CARDING MASTER Good salary to a really first class man. Apply by letter only to **MESSRS. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,** Agents, The Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd.

WANTED for the High School, Jhalrapatan, Rajputana, HEAD MASTER, should be an M.A. or M. Sc., salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 100 to 150. Second Master, should be a B.A. or B. Sc. a salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 60 to 100. Apply to **THE DIWAN OF JHALWAR STATE, Jhalrapatan.**

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BAHADUR, ch. a.g. 7 years, very fast, played in tournaments, has won Gymkhana Races—placed under C. T. C. Rs. 800. A very low offer will be accepted for immediate sale as owner has gone home. Apply to J. S. FOLJAMBE, 43rd Light Infantry, Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE, SUNBEAM CAR, 1910 model, 12-16 H.P., 5-seater torpedo body, telescopic luggage grid behind, painted and upholstered dark green, complete with hood, horn, speed metre, 5 lamps, spare wheel, etc., etc. In very good running order and lately overhauled, insured. Price Rs. 5,000 or offer. Apply **R. E. GIBSON, Government House, Mahabeshwar.**

FOR SALE—Rs. 4,500 or reasonable offer.—11 H. P. HUMBER CAR, 1912 Model, 4-seater, complete, fitted with 5 detachable wheels, 3 Continental Tropical, 2 open-top 'duffy' (genuine) 'seals' up, 1000 meter—miles. Insured till 23rd August, 1914. Many spares. Condition excellent. Apply to **W. W. SMART, I.C.S., Poona.**

FOR SALE AT COONNOOR ON THE NIL-GIRIS. St. Helias—Furnished residence, central station, Club and Library, ground 0.89 acres. Elevation 6,000 ft. Built 1903. 3 Bedrooms. 2 Dressing-rooms. 4 Bath-rooms. Dining-room. Drawing-room. Coach House, Stable, Kitchen and Servants Godowns. Water supply from Coonnoor Water Works. Price, including furniture, Rs. 16,000. Apply to Messrs. EDGE AND GENGE, Solicitors, Ootacamund.

FOR SALE—The following Mess furniture by Ross & Co., Dublin, consisting of:—1 Mirror. 2 Large Sofas. 1 Writing Table. 2 Cart Tables. 4 Arm Chairs. 7 Small Chairs. 1 Table. The above are all in good repair. The sofas and chairs were re-covered with dark green morocco leather four years ago and are in good condition. Price Rs. 750. Apply to THE MESS PRESIDENT, Royal Irish Rifles, Kamptee C. P.

PROPERTY OF THE LATE CAPT. G. GOUGH.

SUIT of Dress Clothes by J. B. Johnston. Never worn. Ht. about 5 ft. 9 ins. chest 36 in. ... Rs. 75 Staff frock coat, worn once or twice only. ... 30 Webber Army Revolver .455 in. ... 50 their holster. ... 15 Sam Browne Belt, practically new. Reasonable offers considered. Apply to PRESIDENT, Committee of Adjustment, Staff College, Quetta.

PIANO, upright cottage, by Broadwood, London, iron frame, in case, made for India, very sweet toned, in excellent order and tune. Rs. 500. D. B. Hammer 470 H. V. Cordite Rifle by Manton, very accurate and in good condition, with about 50 cartridges. A very powerful useful weapon, has killed bison, tiger, etc. Rs. 450. D. B. Hammerless ejector 12 bore Gun, by Cashmore, 32 in. barrels, takes 2½ in. case, in very good condition, a powerful handy gun. Rs. 300.

ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIELS. Beechgrove Doris, K. C. S. B. 904 R, a very handsome well trained bitch winner 2nd open Crystal Palace K. C. Show, best bitch in show Lucknow 1912, and many other specials, 4 yrs. old, retrieves tenderly and good worker, and good brood bitch, Rs. 450. Piru, a handsome well bred dog, winner of several prizes in India, a good stud dog, retrieves tenderly to hand, but is a bit wild, Rs. 150. Has had some very nice pups. Beechgrove Doris. If taken together Rs. 550 to a good home. Apply Major R. P. WEMYSS QUIN, 41st Dogras, Bareilly.

TO BE LET. **TO BE LET** a GODOWN near Evans Fraser's Premises. Hornby Hwy. Apply to M. M. NICHOLSON, c/o, Bincl & Co.

TO BE LET—Top Flat CORONATION MANSION, Dadar, five large ventilated rooms with Bathroom and Kitchen; Tram, Train and School handy. Apply G. D. SMITH, Dadar. 0624

TO BE LET at Matheran till the end of Feb. by the month, a new BUNGALOW, furnished, opp. The Mount, Rugby. Apply to **Mrs. MADGAOKAR, Ahmednagar.**

TO BE LET 2ND FLOOR, new Queen's Road, for Office and Residence, electric lights and lift, from November, 1913. Apply **HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay.** 0645

TO BE LET AT MATHERAN.—"SPRINGWOOD" and "WADIA LODGE." Apply to **D. N. VAKIL, C/o R. Scott & Co., Gwalia Tank.**

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TO NURSES—NURSE MIDWIFE WANTED for the European Hospital, Port Blair. Salary Rs. 70—50 monthly with free rations, quarters, uniform and service. Applications stating age and experience should be addressed to THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, Port Blair, from whom further information regarding the appointment can be obtained.

TO BE LET a GODOWN near Evans Fraser's Premises. Hornby Hwy. Apply to M. M. NICHOLSON, c/o, Bincl & Co.

TO BE LET—Top Flat CORONATION MANSION, Dadar, five large ventilated rooms with Bathroom and Kitchen; Tram, Train and School handy. Apply G. D. SMITH, Dadar. 0624

TO BE LET at Matheran till the end of Feb. by the month, a new BUNGALOW, furnished, opp. The Mount, Rugby. Apply to **Mrs. MADGAOKAR, Ahmednagar.**

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NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

THE BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company at Girgaum, on MONDAY the 28th OCTOBER, 1913, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), to consider the question of re-opening the business of the Company from Kartika Shuddha 1, the first of November, 1913, which was temporarily suspended from the 7th of October, 1913.

By orders of the Board of Directors,
Y. N. APTE & Co.,
Secys. Treas. & Agents.
Bombay, 10th October, 1913. 0586

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Thana, will receive SEALED TENDERS at 1 p.m. Standard time, on 3rd November, 1913, for Constructing Police Lines at Bandra, and Police Buildings at Kurla.

2. The Forms of Tenders, etc., can be had on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form to the Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Standard time on working days except the day of receiving Tenders.

Tenders should be complete in respect of calculations, etc.

J. J. B. BENSON,
Executive Engineer,
Thana District.

Thana, 24th October, 1913.

O. O. C. J. Suit No. 720, of 1913.

BIHAGUBAI V. KASHBAI & ORS.
Sitaran Laxman Nayek's Chawls at Curry Road, Arthur Road & DeLille Road.

THE CONTRACT for FARMING the RENTS, of the above three properties will be put up by Auction in the undersigned's office on Monday, the 3rd November, 1913, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on monthly tenancy for the period of one year certain from 1st December, 1913, when persons desirous of bidding are requested to be present. The rents of each property will be auctioned separately. A deposit equal to one month's rent will be required to be deposited and one month's rent in advance as soon as the rents of a property are knocked down to a bidder.

The lease will be given in accordance with the conditions which can be seen in the office of the undersigned.

R. D. SETHNA,
Receiver.

In Suit No. 720 of 1913,

High Court.

Bombay, 11th October, 1913. 0592

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 11 p.m. on MONDAY, the 1st December, 1913, by THE AGENT, M. & S. M. Ry. Co., Ltd., Tavayapuram, Madras, for the supply of 78,000 BROAD GAUGE WOODEN TRACK, 5227 CROSSING & 1440 BRIDGE sleepers. Tenders should be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "TENDERS FOR BROAD GAUGE SLEEPERS".

Forms of Tender (which also contain the Specification and Conditions under which Tenders will be considered and Contracts let) can be had from THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES, Perambur, who will also furnish any further information that may be required.

HENRY CARPENTER,
Superintendent of Stores.

Office of the Supdt. of Stores.

Perambur, 22nd October, 1913.

IN THE COURT OF RAI BAHADUR P. NAND LAL, I. S. O., JUDGE OF SMALL CAUSE COURT, RESIDENCY, INDORE.

S. C. Suit No. 121 of 1913.

Nandram Radha Kishan, owner of the firm Nandram Radha Kishan, of Residency Indore, Plaintiff

versus
Jaichand Soodhand, owner of the firm Lakshmichand Jaichand of Jotana near Maisana (Gujrat) now whereabouts not known Defendant.

CLAIM—Rs. 500-0-0.

WHEREAS it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the whereabouts of the defendant in the above case have not been traced by plaintiff in spite of taking all steps for the purpose, it is hereby notified that the above case will be heard ex parte on the 20th November 1913, unless the defendant attend and defend the case on that date.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 21st day of October 1913.

P. NAND LAL,
Judge, Small Cause Court,
Residency Indore.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of 440 quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to motuani customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

31, Humnum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"

Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.
GRAND PROGRAMME FOR DIVALI HOLIDAYS.
NIGHTLY FROM 7 to 8 and 10 to 11.

ZUMA THE GIPSY.

The most pathetic Story of a Gipsy girl's Fidelity and Self-sacrifice.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE "THE SNAKE DANCE."
Full Programme of other Pictures.

NIGHTLY FROM 8-15 to 9-30 ONLY.

PROTEA. STILL GOING STRONG.

PRIZE SHOWS { Saturday 5-15 to 6-30 ("Protea" only)
Sunday 5-30 to 6-30 (New Programme.)

Films for sale or hire; apply to Manager.

Coronation Cinematograph,

Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

A STRONG COMBINATION PROGRAMME

FOR

Programme **DIWALI** Programme

FOR

Monday. **FESTIVAL.** Tuesday.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALA'S CONCERT

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

CINEMA PICTURES.

FIRST INTRODUCTION IN INDIA.

A Grand Exhibition of PHYSICAL EXERCISES with MUSIC

2 Shows of 2 Hours. 8-30 to 10-30 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

1. Polidor's Lunch.
2. Awakening of Love.
3. The Beggar Prince.
4. Boggy Women.
5. Foolishness at the Fancy Ball.

PROGRAMME SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6 p.m. TWICE-NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

THE GREAT DRAMA

"EAST LYNNE:"

MATINEE TO-DAY

At 3 p. m.

"LES MISERABLES"

Will be Shown Complete.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

Sale on TUESDAY, 28th October, at

2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of valuable

HINDU CRICKET IN POONA.

NEED FOR WIDER RECOGNITION.

AN APPEAL TO BOMBAY.

At the six monthly meeting of the above Gymkhana held last Sunday with the Hon. Principal Paranjpe in the chair. Mr. Deodhar a member of the institution was entertained and presented with a gold ring, in appreciation of his brilliant performance in the last Quadrangular matches in Bombay. In the course of his speech proposing the adoption of the six-monthly report, Prof. Kale paid a warm tribute to Mr. Deodhar for his splendid talent as an all round cricketer, his quick unassuming manners his coolness of head and perseverance and above all his keen sportsman-like spirit. The speaker went on to say:—Mr. Deodhar's admirable achievement has demolished the myth that there is no cricket to speak of outside Bombay—a myth so firmly believed in by many people in that city. I do not grudge to Bombay the credit of being a great, —I may say the greatest, centre of Hindu Cricket. That city has produced and is producing excellent types of cricketers and it has the honour of having lifted Hindu cricket to a high level of development. Poona has always paid to the Bombay Hindu Gymkhana the credit due to it. What we have been saying to our brethren in Bombay for the past few years has been this:—There is ample talent in Poona, encourage and utilize it for the good of Hindu cricket. The infusion of new blood, Poona blood into the eleven will contribute to its strength and will give stimulus to Hindu cricket outside Bombay. Our appeal however, failed to convince. This may be said on behalf of leading Hindu cricketers in Bombay that successive reverses had made them distrustful. They had tried so many promising people from outside and they had failed to give satisfaction. Naturally they had more faith in local men who played before their eyes and were thought to be more reliable. On the other hand, the complaint of Poona people was that the test to which they were put was inadequate and most unsatisfactory. However that may be continued Mr. Kale, our concern now must be about the future. We have demonstrated that we have among us men who will take a high rank among the best exponents of the game and this Gymkhana has contributed no less than five players to the representative team, and is capable of contributing more as time passes. There is here good material out of which, given the necessary opportunities, cricketers of a high calibre may be turned out. Our offer to our Bombay brethren is this. Let us co-operate for the elevation of Hindu cricket to a higher level and rid ourselves of all local feeling and parochial prejudices. The Poona Hindu Gymkhana has already made common cause with its neighbour, the Deccan Gymkhana and the two are working hand in hand for the attainment of the common aim. This warm co-operation of the two Gymkhanas has taken a tangible shape in the formation of the Poona representative Hindu Matches Committee which was established for the purpose of taking all practical steps to give stimulus to Hindu cricket in Poona and the mofussil. If the Bombay Hindu Gymkhana accepts our humble offer of co-operation in the spirit in which it is made the prospects of Hindu cricket will be considerably improved. We in Poona have no illusions and are conscious of our drawbacks. Yet we shall do all we can to promote the cause of cricket which every love of the game in the community has at heart.

Prof. Kale also adverted to the satisfactory progress the Poona Hindu Gymkhana was making, and exhorted the younger generation to aspire and strive whole heartedly to make the best of their opportunities and above all to cultivate a true spirit of sportsmanship in everything they do.

DIVORCE INJUSTICE.

CHURCH'S HARSH ATTITUDE TO THE INNOCENT PARTY.

Some of the anomalies of the divorce laws, more particularly from an international point of view, were dwelt upon by Mrs. Hugo Ames in an address at the Suffrage Club.

Mrs. Ames, well-known as a writer and a social worker, is at present qualifying for the American Bar in order to be able to practise in divorce law. In the past fifteen years, she said, 200,000 divorces had been given in England alone, and in addition 50,000 separations.

With the growth in the number of separation orders there had been an enormous increase in illegitimacy in this country. England had in proportion three times as many divorces and separations as any State in the United States.

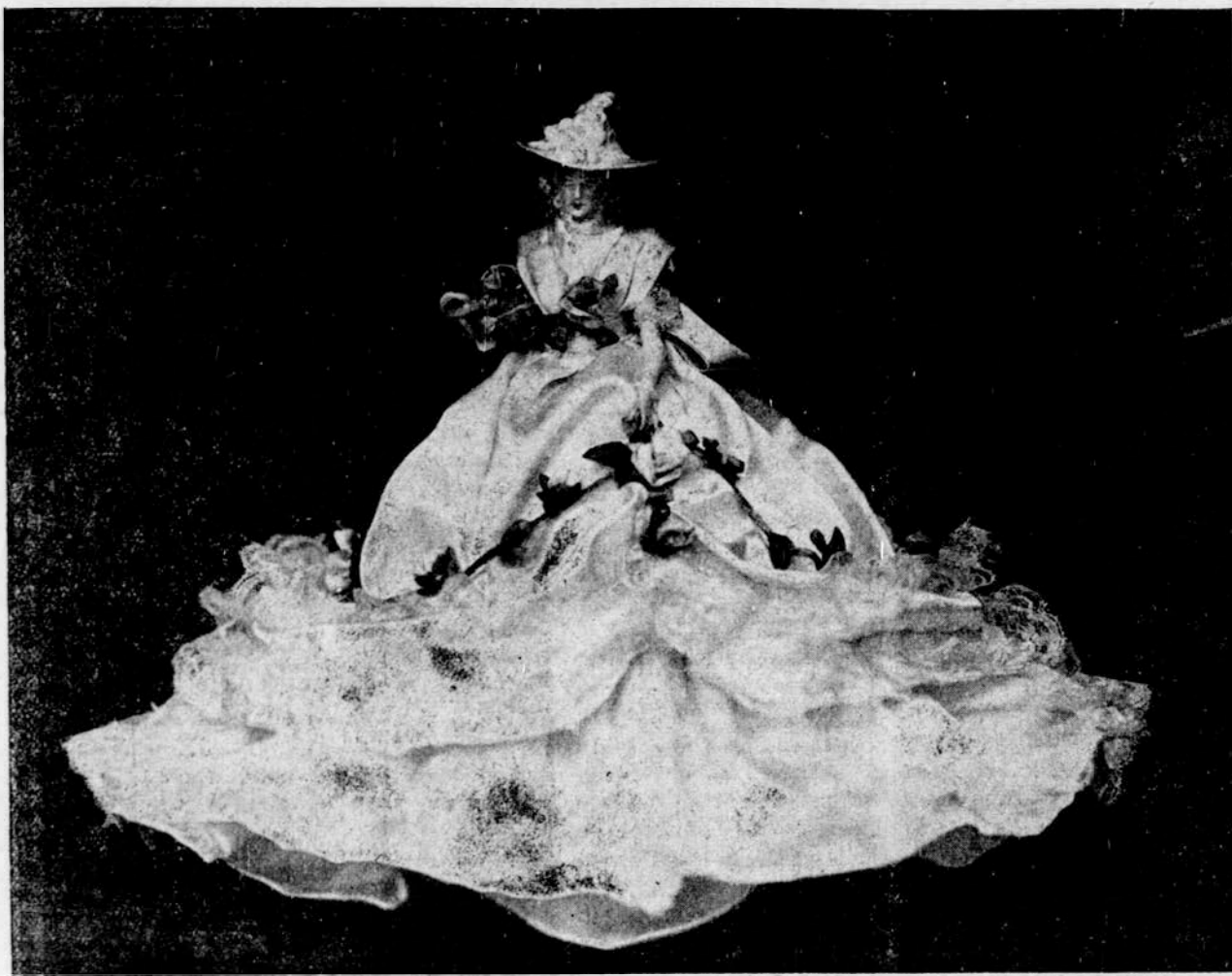
The greatest misery was caused in England owing to the accumulation of separation orders. In effect, England said to the person seeking divorce, "You must prove infidelity."

Love and marriage were not merely questions of sex; there was something of higher value in the personal sacrament between man and woman. Love to be loved must be sanctified.

Divorce Mrs. Ames described as the last resort of the unhappy coupling together of unsuitable people. She related an instance of a woman, the innocent party in a divorce action, being refused Communion because the Church refused the recognition of divorced people, whether innocent or guilty.

A Mussulman procession consisting of students of the Chittagong Madrasa paraded the street proclaiming general satisfaction at the settlement of the Cawnpore mosque affair.

ROYAL WEDDING PRESENT.



Royal School of Art's dainty needlework gift for the Duchess of Fife. The pin-cushion represents a shepherdess about six inches high, her skirt touching the ground at the circumference of a dessert plate. Photo: The Shepherdess pin-cushion.

B. P. R. A. MEETING.

THIRD DAY'S RESULT.

Special for the "Chronicle."
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MEERUT, Oct. 25.

The following are further results of the Bengal Provincial Rifle Association Meeting:—

MATCH 4, 900 YARDS, CLASS A (ALL-COMERS).

1st Captain Hunt, O. and R. Railway Volunteer Rifles, points 31. 2nd Lieutenant Murray, Leicester Regiment, points 31. 3rd Lieutenant Stokes Roberts, Worcestershire Regt., 31 points. 4th Captain Dawson, Middlesex Regiment, points 30. 5th Capt. Craham, Merwara Infantry, points 30.

CLASS B (VOLUNTEERS).

1st. Sergt. Major Roberts, Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles, points 33. 2nd Lieut. Sergeant Adhead, N.W. Ry. Vol. Rifles, points 32. 3rd Vol. Clark, N.W. Ry. Vol. Rifles, points 31. 4th Vol. Herbert, Cawnpore Vol. Rifles, points 31. 5th Lieut. Sergt. Instructor, Brooks E. I. Ry. Vol. Rifles, points 31.

CLASS C (BRITISH SOLDIERS).

Lieut. Corpl. Davies, Berks Regt., points 33. 2nd Lieut. Sergt. Parrott, Royal Scots, points 33. 3rd. Corpl. Watson, K. O. S. Borders, points 33. 4th Sergt. Clay, Kings Royal Rifles, points 32. 5th Lieut. Corpl. Davey, 17th Lancers, points 32.

CLASS D (INDIAN OFFICERS).

1st Capt. Achra Singh, Jind I. S. Infantry, points 33. 2nd Subedar Jahan Shah, 125th Napier's Rifles, points 31. 3rd. Subedar Sanwalia Singh, Bharatpur I. S. Infantry, points 30. 4th Subedar Bhure Singh 9th Bhopal Infantry, points 29. 5th Subedar Bharpur Singh, 2nd Lancers, points 28.

CLASS E (INDIAN OTHER RANKS).

1st. Lie. Naik Ranbir Ale, 2-8th Gurkha Rifles, points 34. 2nd Rifleman Suba Sing Lama, 2-2nd Gurkha Rifles, points 32. 3rd. Private Syed Nabi, 116th Maharrattas, points 32. 4th Lie.-Naik Kalla Singh, 125th Napier's Rifles, points 32. 5th Sepoy Kesh Bir, Kashmir I. S. Infantry, points 32.

THIRD DAY.

The weather to-day throughout was favourable to good scoring as we were free from the usual dust storm. The practice matches series was concluded this morning and resulted in 679 being placed first in classes A, B and C with the good score of 180 points. 37 secured first place among the Indian competitors with a score of 170 points. In view of the good entries received in Class B Volunteers, the B. P. R. A. Council passed a resolution increasing their prize lists in matches 1 to 13 by Rs. 50 per match. The health and conduct of the troops in the camp is excellent.

RESULTS OF MATCH 16 (FALLING PLATES).

CLASSES A, B, C.—1st Lie.-Sergt. Cotte, Royal Fusiliers, points 18. 2nd Lt. Robertson, Stafford Regt. and Lie.-Sergt. Meaney, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vol., (ties) points 15.

CLASSES D AND E.—1st Lie.-Naik Gulam Hussein 106th Hazara Pioneers, points 18. 2nd Captain Hodgson, 84th Punjabis (scores of 12 ties).

MATCH FIVE 600 YARDS, CLASS A (ALL-COMERS).

1st Major Fanthorpe, U. P. Horse, points 32. 2nd Captain Dawson, Middlesex Regt., points 30. 3rd Lt. Nash, U. P. Horse, points 30. 4th Capt. Macdonald, Berks Regt., points 30. 5th Capt. Hunt, O. and R. Ry. Vol. Rifles, points 30.

CLASS B. (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Vol. Clark, N.W. Ry. Vol. Rifles, points 32. 2nd Lie.-Sergt. Neville, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vol., points 32. 3rd. Sergt. Ginn, Simla Vol. Rifles, points 32. 4th. Sergt. Coates, Simla Vol. Rifles, points 31. 5th Vol. Nulty, O. and R. Ry. Vol. Rifles, points 31.

CLASS C (BRITISH SOLDIERS).

1st Private Haines Bucks L. I. and Rifleman Startling Rifle Brigade (tied)

points 34. 3rd Corpl. Parkeas, East York Regt., points 32. 4th Private Apps, Lee. Fusiliers, points 32. 5th Private Beresford, The King's Own Regt., points 32.

CLASS D (INDIAN OFFICERS).

1st. Subedar Ganda Singh, 29th Punjabis, points 31. 2nd. Subedar Harakh-bahadur Thapa, 1-3rd. Gurkha Rifles, points 30. 3rd Subedar Jahan Shah, 125th Napier's Rifles, points 30. 4th. Subedar Abdul Rauf Khan, 4th Cavalry, points 30. 5th Subedar Badda, 44th Merwara Infantry, points 29.

CLASS E (I. A. OTHER RANKS).

1st Naik Sarfu, Kashmir I. S. Infantry points 33. 2nd Rifleman Mekbahadur Sahi, 2-3rd Gurkha Rifles, points 32. 3rd Rifleman Khuda Ram, 106th Hazara Pioneers, points 32. 4th Sepoy Soudager, 129th Baluchis, points 32. 5th Dafadar Khinva Singh, Jodhpur I. S. Lancers, points 32.

MATCH 6, 1,000 YARDS, CLASS A (ALL-COMERS).

1st Major Faunthorpe, U. P. Horse, points 32. 2nd Lt. Stokes, King's Own Regt., points 31. 3rd. Capt. Strong, 60th Punjabis, points 30. 4th Capt. Woods, Cawnpore Vol. Rifles, points 30. 5th Lt. Mathias, 128th Pioneers, points 27.

CLASS B (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Sergt. Ginn, Simla Vol. Rifles, points 33. 2nd Sergt. Ellis, Nainital Vol. Rifles, points 32. 3rd Lie.-Sergt. Adhead, N.W. Ry. Vol. Rifles, points 32. 4th Vol. Alexander, E. I. Ry. Vol. Rifles, points 31.

CLASS D (INDIAN OFFICERS).

1st. Subedar Dalkesser Gurung, 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles, points 29. 2nd Subedar Matapal Singh, 11th Rajputs, points 28. 3rd Subedar Krishna Bhosale, 128th Pioneers, points 28. 4th Subedar Bharpur Singh, 2nd Lancers, points 26. 5th Subedar Harakhbahadur Tapal-3rd Gurkha Rifles, points 25.

CLASS E (I. A. OTHER RANKS).

1st Sepoy Marjan (46th Punjabis, points 33. 2nd Lie. Naik Dharam Sing Gurung, 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles, points 31. 3rd Sowar Pitam Singh, Bhopal I. S. Lancers, points 31. 5th Havildar Nandu Singh, 69th Punjabis, points 31.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

LOTTERY OF EXCESSIVE UNDULATIONS.

The most interesting event during the mail week was the victory of George Duncan in a competition to inaugurate the opening of the new course at Weybridge, says the "Manchester Guardian." His opponents comprised the pick of the professionals engaged in the South of England, and included Abe Mitchell, who made his first appearance in their ranks. Both before and since his sensational failure to qualify for the championship at Hoylake, Duncan has played brilliant golf in the best company and it is a desperately mortifying recollection that his one lapse throughout the season should happen on so important an occasion. Though Duncan won at Weybridge with the magnificent score of 71, Mitchell played equally splendid golf, and was unlucky not to tie. The destiny of the first and second prizes was determined on the twelfth green, where Duncan got a three. He was on the green in two, and played his putt so that the ball ran beyond the hole and then trickled back and went down. Mitchell tried the same shot, but the lottery of the return roll took the ball to another excessively difficult position, and he took four putts.

MONOTONOUS PUTTING.

Nothing is so dreadfully uninteresting and monotonous as to putt on a dead level putting green. Most players agree that diversified greens are a stern but not uninteresting test of skill and judgment. For purposes of holing out, naturally a somewhat elastic turn, a reasonable degree of flatness is desirable, but approach putting over a green laid with a spirit level is the dreariest work. Mr. Harry Colt, who de-

vised good scheme of holes. So far as the putting surface of the Manchester greens is concerned it is ideal. It is difficult to define in words an ideal putting green, though we have no doubts when we see one. When the curves and gradients are so acute as to take command of the ball, distorting the interesting problem of finding the way to the hole into a disagreeably scientific penance, the proper limit of undulating greens is emphatically reached. Is not the principle subjected to abuse when a green is so constructed that the winning of a prize is dependent upon the chance of a vagrant ball rolling down a slope? Unless the size and slope of every undulation between the ball and the hole are capable of yielding up their secrets, so that the player by exercising a nice calculation may run the ball to its appointed place, their unevenness is of no value whatever. Slopes that are precipitously steep and abrupt sensibly diminish the demand for skill, reducing all putters, good and bad, to the common level of incompetence.

PLEA FOR VARIETY.

The tendency of designers of modern courses is to construct something that will defeat the professionals, leaving out of consideration the claims of ordinary players who bulk very largely in the membership of every club. It is no doubt correct to plan a course on the principle that there are only good and bad players, but the standard of difficulty created should not exceed the standard of a scratch player's ability. Super-golfers of the professional and plus types form but an inconsiderable portion of the golfing community, though one gladly admits they are very important players, but there does not appear to be any necessity to feed them on meat which is poison to nearly everybody else. All golfers are willing to submit to the severities that follow error, but many of them are becoming tired of the "architect's" devotion, which makes their golfing life a burden. Men's designs are never so indefinite and confused as when they meet with no outward resistance, and the defences around the putting greens should be close in to the line of play, impressing upon the player the necessity to know his own mind and to play a decided shot. It is not good for one's play that the ground and the green and its environments should be easy of access, nor does one think any keen player would barter the dangers and inconsistencies of volition, agonising as they are, for a lesser degree of danger which reduces endeavour to a condition of listlessness. The most interesting course is the one which Nature or Art has laid out to give us the greatest all-round variety. For this reason a couple of flat plain greens are good if only for the pleasure of contrast and modified relaxation. And one would put forth a plea for the retention of one or two greens situated in pleasant dells, where a kick from a friendly bank will convert an inferior into an excellent approach shot, and where one may have a short putt for a three instead of a long putt for a four. Nor is the pleasure perceptibly diminished by the knowledge, communicated perhaps by an irascible opponent, that one ought instead to have been delving deep with a niblick. Greens of this character can be too numerous, but one or two are apt to be good fun and bad golf.

Fourteen undulating greens afford ample scope for working out putting problems of length and direction.

Mr. F. Quimet, who recently won the American open championship, is reported to be on the verge of a breakdown, and has, on his doctor's advice, decided to cancel all his engagements and take a complete rest from golf until next spring.

DURBAR AT AHMEDABAD.

EDUCATIONAL GRANT FOR HOSTEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 26.

The annual Durbar was held yesterday by Mr. Barrow, Commissioner of Gujarat. It was well-attended by the official and non-official gentlemen, twenty-one Sirdars being also present. Among those present were the Hon. Sir Chinubhai, Thakoresaheb of Kervada, the Hon. Mr. Rustomji Vakil, the Hon. Mr. Edrus, Sirdars Motilal Chumilal, Fariduddin Chiste, the Hon. Mr. Ramanbhai Sheth Jammabhai and many others.

CONGRATULATION AND PRESENTATION.

Mr. Barrow expressed regret at the deaths of Sirdars Ramalingji Lalbhoy, Dalpatbhoy Adania. He said Sirdar Lalbhoy was a man of singular kindness of heart and of charitable disposition. He congratulated Sirdar Sir Chinubhai on the baronetcy conferred on him, the Hon. Mr. Rustomji Vakil and Thakoresaheb of Kervada for their having been elected in the Imperial and Bombay Councils respectively. He also congratulated three newly appointed Sirdars and presented them with robes of honor. He expressed satisfaction that the good example in the educational matters set in Dhandhuka was being followed in Nadiad. The Government gave a grant of Rs. 25,000 towards the construction of a hostel at Nadiad and the Talukdars themselves have added handsomely to the grant.

TALUKDARI BILL.

Referring to the Talukdari Bill, Mr. Barrow said that the "improvement of the Talukdars' status and their prospects, the Government had at heart. The new Talukdari Bill is before you nearly eight months and the delay in proceeding with the Bill was due to certain instructions from the Government of India not having been received in time. The Government have listened and will continue to listen with the utmost care the genuine opinions of the Talukdars. For more than fifty years the Government had striven earnestly to better the conditions of the Talukdars to set them on their legs again. It must however, be remembered that there are persons whose interest which are by no means identical with those of the Talukdars will be affected by the changes. I ask the Talukdars to bear in mind in case any of them have further occasion to make known their views on the Bill, the Government should not be misled by any Talukdar being induced to hand on to the Government as his own opinions which are really those of others. Lastly he wished prosperity to Gujarat.

THE WAY TO INDEPENDENCE IS THE WAY THROUGH

THE

MILLIONS POLICY.

A LOOK OUT FOR

TO-MORROW'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF

THE

PIONEER ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

B. P. R. A. MEETING.**THE CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.**(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")
MEERUT, Oct. 27.

The competitions in the Bengal-Punjab Rifles Association, Meerut Meeting, were resumed to-day after the welcome respite of the Sunday's rest. Some anxiety was caused last night by the rain storm which broke over the station. Fortunately, however, it was of short duration, and though the morning dawned with a threatening sky, the clouds soon dispersed and the Championship series was commenced under favourable conditions. The scores made were on the whole remarkably good. Results:—

MATCH 7. AGGREGATE BEST SCORE.

Classes A, B and C All-Comers, Volunteers, British Soldiers.

1st, Sergt. Ginn, Simla Volunteers, points 180. Prize Silver Cup.

CLASS A.

1st, Captain Hunt, O. and R. Ry. Volunteers, points 165; 2nd-Lieut. Stokes Roberts, 4th Battalion Worcestershire Regt., points 164; 3rd Capt. Dawson, 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regt., points 163; 4th Sergt. Rhodes, 2nd Battalion King's Own Regt., points 162; 5th Lieut. Sergt. Witty, 2nd Battalion King's Own Regt., points 151.

CLASS B.

1st Sergt. Ginn, Simla Volunteers, points 180; 2nd Vol. Rivett, Simla Volunteers, points 178; 3rd Lieut. Sergt. Adshad, 2nd Battalion N. W. Ry. Volunteers, points 171; 5th Lieut. Sergt. Smith, 1st Battalion K. O. S. Borderers, points 169; 5th Capt. Dawson, 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regt., points 169.

CLASS C.

1st Pte. Croft, 2nd Battalion, Leicester Regt., points 167; 2nd Sergt. Mallandain, 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regt., points 167; 3rd Pte. Jamie, 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, points 164; 4th Sergt. Brown, 1st Battalion Leicester Regt., points 164; 5th Col. Sergt. Yates, 3rd Battalion King's Own Rifles, points 162.

CLASS D, INDIAN OFFICERS.

1st Jemadar Abdul Rauf Khan, 4th Cavalry, points 164; 2nd Jemadar Bharpur Singh, 2nd Lancers, points 156; 3rd Subadar Badda, 4th Merwara Infantry, points 150; 4th Jemadar Gurbhan Thapa, 8th Gurkha Rifles, points 147; 5th Jemadar Harakh-bahadar Thapa, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, points 147.

CLASS E, I. A. OTHER RANKS.

1st Lieut. Havildar Parild, 98th Infantry, points 117; 2nd Sepoy Dayal Singh, 98th Punjab, points 103; 3rd Havildar-Major Ram Lal Singh, 125th Napier's Rifles, points 103; 4th Naik Abdul Rehman, 125th Napier's Rifles, points 101; 5th Lieut. Naik, Dharan Singh Gurung, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, points 100.

MATCH 8. CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

(200 yards sitting).

CLASS A, ALL-COMERS.

1st 2nd-Lieut. Gregory, 2nd Battalion N. W. Ry. Volunteers, points 31; 2nd Major Wilson, 2nd Battalion King's Own Regt., points 31; 3rd Major Fauntleroy, 1st U. P. Horse, points 31; 4th 2nd-Lieut. Milner-Moore, 2nd Battalion B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers, points 30; 5th Lieut. Methven, 21st Lancers, points 29.

CLASS B, VOLUNTEERS.

1st Vol. Rivett, Simla Volunteers, points 31; 2nd Sergt. Bugler, Gill, Allahabad Volunteers, points 31; 3rd Lieut. Corp. Rowley, 2nd Battalion B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers, points 31; 4th Sergt. Jervis, Naini Tal Volunteers, points 30; 5th Lieut. Corp. Frampton, 2nd Battalion B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers, points 30.

CLASS C, BRITISH SOLDIERS.

1st Lieut. Corp. Gilmore, 3rd Battalion King's Own Rifles, points 33; 2nd Sergt. Workman, 2nd Battalion, Leicester Regt., points 33; 3rd Corp. Wishaw, 2nd Battalion, North Stafford Regt., points 31; 4th Pte. McKwan, 2nd Battalion, North Stafford Regt., points 31; 5th Pte. Downie, 13th Hussars, points 31.

CLASS D, I. A. OFFICERS.

1st Jemadar Gajadhar Singh, 90th Punjab, points 32; 2nd Subadar Badda, 4th Merwara Infantry, points 32; 3rd Jemadar Muhammad Hassan, 106th Hazara Pioneers, points 31; 4th Captain Hekhra Singh, Jind I. S. Infantry, points 31; 5th Jemadar Baluch Khan, 129th Baluchis, points 30.

CLASS E, I. A. OTHER RANKS.

Sowar Jora Singh, 2nd Lancers and Havildar Navab Singh, 128th Pioneers, (tied), points 33; 3rd Naik Maharchand, 98th Infantry, points 32; 4th Sepoy Sampat Singh, 16th Rajputs, points 32; 5th Naik Shivram Lachram, 108th Infantry, points 32.

MATCH 9. CHAMPIONSHIP.

(800 yards special target).

CLASS A.

1st Major Fauntleroy, U. P. Horse, points 32; 2nd Lieut. Rawlinson, King's Own Regiment, points 30; 3rd Vol. Gill, Nainital Vol., points 30; 4th 2nd Lieut. Nash, U. P. Horse, points 30; 5th Lieut. Robertson, North Stafford Regiment, points 30.

CLASS B.

1st Corp. Cairte, King's Own Rifles, points 34; 2nd Tpr. Warr, U. P. Horse, points 33; 3rd Corp. Nelson, B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, points 32.

CLASS C.

1st Sergt. Day, Middlesex Regiment, points 34; 2nd Col. Sergt. Garbutt, Leicester Regiment, points 34; 3rd Lance-Corp. Davey, 17th Lancers, points 33; 4th Corp. Campbell, Royal Scots Regiment, points 33; 5th Rifleman Myerscough, King's Own Rifles, points 33.

CLASS D.

1st Jemadar Mahomed Hassan, 106th Hazara Pioneers, points 32; 2nd Subadar Matapal Singh, 11th Rajputs, points 31; 3rd Jemadar Gurbhan Thapa, 8th Gurkha Rifles, points 31; 4th Subadar Krishna Bhosle, 125th Pioneers, points 31; 5th Jemadar Harakh-bahadar Thapa, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, points 30.

CLASS E.

1st Naik Dhiripir Thapa, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, points 35; 2nd Naik Uttam Singh, 60th Punjab, points 34; 3rd Havildar Shivdhar, 41st Dogras, points 33; 4th Sepoy Kesh Bir, 2nd Kashmir I. S. Infantry, points 33; 5th Havildar Sanker Singh, 16th Rajput, and Lance-Naik Rup Ram, 125th Napier's Rifles (tied), points 32.

H. M. S. SWIFTSURE.**FLAGSHIP'S SECOND VISIT TO BOMBAY.****TO LEAVE FOR GULF ON SUNDAY.**

H. M. S. Swiftsure, the Flagship of the East Indies Squadron, arrived in Bombay on Sunday evening from a cruise round the Malay Peninsula, after a protracted absence since May last. H. E. Rear Admiral R. H. Peirse, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, and Lady Peirse were on board the Flagship which still refrains from showing any partiality to Bombay as she will leave on Sunday next for a cruise in the Persian Gulf.

Lying as she is well off the Apollo Bunder anchored near the Middle Ground Battery, H. M. S. Swiftsure impresses one with her size in comparison with previous Flagships on the East Indian Station even when viewed from the shore, but as one's boat approaches nearer and nearer to this latest addition to our fleet in Eastern waters, the large amount of deck space, the calibre of her large guns and the size of her control station and searchlight platforms all tend to give an idea of immensity, which might also be gained from the three roomy steam pinnaces lying by her side.

The Swiftsure is a two-funnelled ship of roughly 11,000 tons burthen. She is sister ship to H. M. S. Triumph and was built in 1904 when she was rated as a battleship. Under the new rating the Swiftsure, is, however, classed as a cruiser, and a very imposing cruiser she is. Anyone approaching her yesterday morning, could see the sun gleaming on her spotless white paint work and brasswork on deck, while the eight searchlights, four of which she carries "forward" and four aft twinkled dully and were suggestive of hidden power. On top of the control station, a signaller communicating with the shore by semaphore looked like a marionette in the distance, as did a detachment of sailors who were running up the rigging to the searchlight station and down the other side—presumably for what might be euphemistically termed "enforced exercise." This means of keeping fit on board a Navy ship often takes the form of washing paint, and another squad of men were engaged in maintaining the whiteness of the paint on the barbettes of the large guns. It is of special interest to note the brass plates on the Swiftsure bearing the names of the famous naval actions of the Armada, the Nile, Trafalgar, Gibraltar, Lagos, Vigo Bay, Quiberon and La Hogue, sea fights which gave us our naval supremacy and in which the oak-built, three-deckers which bore the Swiftsure's name before the days of iron-clads took part, as the brasses testify. It is also somewhat difficult to reconcile these quarter-deck relics of the romance of sea-fighting, when wooden boats grappled before they fired their broadsides, with the scientific and mathematical precision conveyed to the mind by searchlights and machine guns. But the "bosun's" pipe still remains and has not yet been superseded by a steam whistle.

HEAVY GUNS.

The Swiftsure carries two ten inch guns aft and on either side has a broadside of heavy calibre, while on the forward deck she has two more guns of menacing aspect. This heavier armament, are supplemented by a large number of small guns and there is little doubt that our Flagship is a formidable vessel. Round the steel-clad sides of the Swiftsure are carefully rolled-up torpedo-nets, and one wondered what the resultant scene of animation would have resembled had the order been given to put out the nets under the morning sun of a Bombay October. No doubt the evolution would have been carried out in record time for those of the ship's company on the spacious decks appeared to be continually on the alert and certainly have more room to carry out their orders with celerity than is afforded the men on one of our smaller cruisers upon which the deck space is almost entirely monopolised. While a "Chronicle" representative was aboard the Swiftsure the guard of Marines formed up on the aft deck with a trimness which showed that our soldiers afloat vie with blue jackets in energy and effect.

THE SWIFTSURE'S CRUISE.

Since the Swiftsure visited us for two or three days for the first time in May last, when she anchored so far out that her arrival was barely noticed by the majority of Bombay residents, she has had a lengthy cruise in the farther Eastern waters of the Station. Calling at Port Blair in the Andamans, the Swiftsure next went to Rangoon, where she stayed a few days. After this a call was made at an island named Ding Ding on the way to the Malay Archipelago. Next Port Swettenham was visited and the cruise continued in Malay waters until Singapore, the evergreen gateway to the Far East was reached. Continuing on her way the Swiftsure put in at a

port called Puloh on the coast of Sumatra where she touched Dutch territory, and subsequently a return westwards was made until Colombo was reached. From Colombo the Swiftsure proceeded to Bombay. The cruise was a pleasant one, according to the officers of the Swiftsure, and was not lacking in entertainment, while the men enjoyed themselves as only British sailors know how to on the occasion on which they obtained leave ashore. The Swiftsure does not yet appear to have acquired any Eastern pets so far, but she will no doubt follow the example of her predecessors and adopt one of those easily trained gazelles which are to be obtained in the Persian Gulf.

TO REFIT IN BOMBAY.

After her visit to the Persian Gulf, the Swiftsure will return, to Bombay, where she will refit, presumably in the Government Dockyard. This will entail a stay in Bombay of about three months, during which time the officers and ship's company will be able to form their opinion of our city which many of them have apparently not yet had the opportunity of doing. Indeed, an officer of the Swiftsure told the "Chronicle" representative that he had not yet been ashore in Bombay and so did not know what kind of a town it was. In the refitting of the Swiftsure, the Bombay Government Dockyard will admit the largest warship that has been so far dealt with in Bombay. In the meantime the people of Bombay will have once more to restrict their interest in the Apollo Bunder until such time as she has completed her Persian Gulf cruise.

REVISION OF SHIPPING RULES.**APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.**

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

The following resolution has been issued as a result of the inquiries set on foot after the loss of the Titanic.

The Board of Trade made a comprehensive revision of the scale of boats and life-saving appliances to be provided on board ships in the United Kingdom and appointed committees of experts to deal with the collateral questions arising in the same connection. Meanwhile, the Maritime Local Governments have been consulted as to the necessity for revising the rules which govern the vessels in British India, particularly those under the Native Passenger Ships Act 1887, the Pilgrim Ships Act 1895, and the Indian Emigration Act 1908, which are read in the notifications detailed above.

REVISION UNDOUBTEDLY NECESSARY.

The replies show that while a revision is undoubtedly necessary there is a great divergence of opinion as to the extent to which it is required and the lines on which it should proceed. The subject is one of considerable difficulty and complexity, involving a number of technical and other questions which need careful scrutiny. The Government of India have therefore decided to appoint a committee, representative of the official and the non-official interests, which will enquire generally into the sufficiency of the existing rules and report its views to the Government.

THE COMMITTEE.

The committee will consist of the following President and members:—The President, Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S., Collector, Madras Presidency and the members are the Hon'ble Sir Fazlulhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, K.T., Bombay; Commander C. J. C. Kendall, D.S.O., R.I.M., Port Officer, Calcutta; Mr. W. H. Ogston, partner in Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., Bombay; Capt. P. Dest Cronin, Marine Department, British India Steam Navigation Company, Calcutta.

The Committee will meet at Bombay on the 10th November next and will subsequently visit such principal ports and make such enquiries as may be necessary. It will submit its report to the Government of India on March 1, 1914. The report will be accompanied by drafts of the rules which it recommends for adoption. The Government of India trust that the Local Governments and administrations will afford the committee all the assistance which it may require and will comply with any request for information and advice which it may address to them.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOMING SOCIETY.**FLIGHT FROM JEUR TO POONA.**

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 27.

The above club started their annual racing season on Sunday, the 26th instant, for young birds bred during the year 1913, the distance being 84 miles straight as the crow flies. The birds were ranged in on Saturday evening and liberated at 7-30 a.m. on Sunday by Havildar Desmukh. In very favourable weather. The birds put up good velocity, the result being as follows:—

Owner S. Sgt. Neale, velocity 1,101 yards per minute.
Mr. Collins 1,096 yards per minute.
Mr. Sullivan 1,090 yards per minute.
Gr. Dalton 1,089 yards per minute.
Mr. States 1,084 yards per minute.
S. Sgt. Neale wins the cup presented by Mr. Matthews.
The Club this year has been kindly supported and patronized by H. E. Lord Willingdon, General Sir Arthur Barrett, General Aitken, H. H. the Aga Khan, H. H. the Chief of Kagal, Mr. M. Goodlass, Mr. Aga Shah Roohi Shah, Prince Jaisingh Rao of Baroda, and several other gentlemen of distinction.

ALLEGED DESECRATION OF GRAVES.**TOMBSTONES RAZED IN BURIAL GROUND.****ALLEGED INTENTION TO BUILD ON BORAH CENETARY.**

Great excitement is said to prevail among the members of the Dawoodi Borah community, owing to the desecration of the graves in the Kewladi burial ground caused by some unknown persons.

A very large number of Borahs on being informed of the desecration at once repaired to the scene. Mr. Sabbhy Karimji Barodawalla, a leading member of the community, visited the spot and assured the Borahs that he would do all in his power to bring the culprits to book.

On making enquiries, a "Chronicle" representative was informed that on Friday evening some of the Borahs went to this cemetery, which is situated by the Sir Adamji Pirbhoy Borah Sanatorium, as usual to recite "fatwas" and say prayers on the graves of their dead relatives. On arriving at the cemetery they found that several tombstones had been levelled to the ground and building materials were lying on them.

It is stated that this cemetery is one of the oldest, being a century old but there were about two hundred tombstones still in good conditions some of them bearing inscriptions of about 75 years ago. Each of these tombstones contained a small flower vase and on Friday evening, the desecration was first noticed by Mr. Noorbhoy Amiji, who went with flowers for his mother's grave.

Mr. Noorbhoy stated that he found his mother's tombstones levelled to the ground and some building materials lying on it. He, thereupon, questioned the man in charge of the cemetery, who stated that he had been dismissed a few days ago by the trustees of the Dawoodi Jamat to whom the cemetery belonged and that he had nothing whatever to do with the desecration. Mr. Noorbhoy then informed the members of his community of the gross outrage.

The Borahs who collected at the cemetery, yesterday, on being questioned stated that on the Chehlum (fortieth) day after Sir Adamji Pirbhoy's death, a big dinner was given to the community and the cooking on that occasion was done on this spot. Since then, they allege, it has been proposed to level the burial ground and build on it. They urged that if this were persisted in there would be a breach of the peace.

The following memorial was sent to Mr. R. MacTier, acting Commissioner of Police, by Mr. P. Godinho, Pleader, on behalf of Mr. Noorbhoy Amiji and Adamji Dawoodji.

We, the undersigned members of the Dawoodi Borah Jamat, very respectfully beg to bring to your notice that a gross trespass and outrage have been perpetrated at our burial ground situated at Kewladi behind the Adamji Pirbhoy Sanatorium. All of us and others had graves in this cemetery in which our parents and near relations were buried. Some of these graves are very ancient and some are new. They were all regarded with great veneration and sanctity by ourselves, our families and the Dawoodi Borah Community at large.

On Saturday the 25th instant we received information that a large plot adjoining the Sanatorium had been cleared of the tombstones, and burial mounds in it exceeding a hundred in number. The ground of some of the graves has been dug up and the ground levelled apparently with the object of having a building put upon it. The cleared area is now covered with a lot of building materials.

Yesterday two of the signatories namely, Messrs. Nurbhai Amjee and Adamji Dawoodji, visited the cemetery and found that the grave stones of their respective parents had been removed and the graves made level with the rest of the ground. Mr. Mahomedbhoy Adamji happened to be there and they questioned him regarding the graves. Thereupon he sent for one Rajabally and asked him to find out where the graves were. The aforesaid gentlemen then showed Rajabally where the graves were and Mr. Nurbhai Amjee was telling Sir Mahomedbhoy Adamji that only a short time ago he had given the Muhajawar some money to whitewash the graves. Mr. Mahomedbhoy thereupon got angry and insulted him.

The desecration of the graves has caused great resentment and anger in the Dawoodi Borah Community and it has deeply wounded and insulted their feelings and as there is great fear that there may be a breach of the peace, they pray that an immediate investigation may be made so that the offenders may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

The police are making vigorous enquiries into the matter.

This cemetery, it may be stated is at the south of the Pirbhoy Sanatorium and is at present unused. To the North of the Sanatorium is another cemetery belonging to the same community.

MILITARY TRANSPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

A press note states:—The hired transport s.s. Rohilla left Southampton for Karachi on the 22nd October with the following on board:—

1st Battery, Royal Horse Artillery 80 men. 1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry 63. 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers 60. 1st Battalion, Sussex Regiment 60. 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment 80. 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment 50. 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment 90. 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment 60. 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade 64. 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers 80. 2nd Battalion, Irish Fusiliers 88. 2nd West Kent Regiment 80. 8th Hussars 46. 17th Lancers 41. Royal Garrison Artillery 140. Royal Horse Artillery 23. Intended wives 24.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.**POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.**

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, a marwari named Javeram Rickahdas was charged by Sub-Inspector Chimanlal, with being in possession of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen. It appears that a few days ago the accused approached a cloth dealer named Ibrahim Arab residing at Null Bazaar and offered to sell him a piece of chintz. Ibrahim grew suspicious as to how the accused came by the chintz and not receiving a satisfactory reply from him had him arrested by the police. The latter on making enquiries discovered that the chintz belonged to Soondurji Valji, a wholesale cloth merchant in Mulji Jetha market from whose shop it had been removed some days ago but by whom, it could not be ascertained. The accused who pleaded guilty was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A EURASIAN LAD.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which A. Godfrey, a Eurasian lad stood charged with the theft of basket of sweet limes. The accused, who is employed as a Carriage Examiner at Victoria Terminus, was observed removing the basket from the platform. The basket belonged to Vitto Govind a fruit merchant who had just arrived by the Poona Express. The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. The Worship sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25 which was paid and to undergo one day's simple imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged one Baloo Tukaram with the theft of gold buttons, valued at Rs. 60, belonging to Chaganlal Ramji Shah. It appeared from the evidence that the accused entered into the complainant's room, Cowasji Patel Tank Road, yesterday, during the latter's absence, and was carrying away a shirt with gold buttons when the complainant came up, seized him and handed him over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty, and as he had eight previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

A sad case is reported of a young Hindu boy named Pandurang Babaji, aged eight years who died of hydrophobia at his residence at Worli on Sunday night. The deceased, it appears, was bitten by a dog some two months ago and instead of being removed to hospital was treated at home by his people. He progressed well and it was thought that he would soon be alright, when strong fever set in last Saturday which was immediately followed by hydrophobia. His body was removed to the crematorium when the matter was reported to the police.

DOCK LABOURER DIES SLEEPING.

An inquest was held at the G. T. Hospital by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, on the body of Lala Dadamia a dock labourer aged thirty-five.

It appears that on Saturday when all the labourers had stopped work at 1-30 p.m. for tiffin, the deceased entered the godown and lay on a pile of boxes to have his usual forty winks. After the recess hour as the deceased failed to resume work, some friends of his went to arouse him when they found him unconscious. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died on Sunday his death being caused by concussion of the brain. The jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

REPORTED THEFT.

A report was made to the Police on Sunday by Lieut. Navinchand Kapor, I.M.S., residing on the top floor of Harbour View, at Colaba Causeway that during his absence from home between 12 noon and 2 p.m., some one had entered his room and stole currency notes and jewellery from his cupboard of the value of Rs. 407.

DR. GUINNESS' LAST LECTURE.

The Y. M. C. A. Hall was filled last evening when Dr. Guinness spoke for the last time. Dr. Guinness leaves to-day for Poona and later in the week to Lucknow. The speaker took as the key note of his talk that very businesslike expression "Now then do it."

Illustrating his remarks from the three Occasions on which David was anointed, Dr. Guinness emphasised the necessity of absolute surrender to Christ and of expressing one's faith—"nailing the flag to the mast."

RADIOGRAMS FOR THE FLASSEY.

The Karachi Radio office is in touch with the Transport Flassey since 10 a.m. yesterday. Radio messages will be accepted up to 6 a.m. of the 30th instant at the usual rates.

The Government of India have addressed the Secretary of State on the question of the future of the Railway Board, but no details are available.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.**ALTERATIONS TO INTERIOR.****CHANGES IN STABLES AND GROUNDS.**

During the absence of Lord and Lady Willingdon from Bombay, the opportunity has been taken to effect some changes at Government House, Bombay, which the Governor and Lady Willingdon think will be more suitable to their requirements during their stay in Bombay. None of the alterations which are being carried out in any way affect the architectural or decorative themes of Government House as it used to be, and what changes have been made are merely trifling additions to the comfort of the House, or are utilitarian in effect.

The broad and spacious verandah which overlooks the sea and which was stately in its expanse, has, in the opinion of the present Governor, been rendered more suitable for residential purposes by its division into several rooms by the erection of partitions. Here, the flooring has been laid in grey marble, and, instead of one large and too spacious expanse, the verandah will be split up into a boudoir, a study and a drawing-room, each of which will be large enough to ensure comfort in an Indian climate. Perhaps the principal alterations which are being carried out are in connection with the quarters for the European controllers of Lord Willingdon's domestic household. New quarters are being completed near the kitchen for the accommodation of the Head Steward, Lady Willingdon's maids and other European members of the domestic staff.

OUTSIDE ALTERATIONS.

In addition to the internal changes, some important out-door alterations are being carried out at Government House. Part of the ground facing the sea view on the west and situated near the site of the old Malabar Point North Battery is being lowered and widened to form a terrace, and in doing this an extra gravel tennis court is being made. Lord Willingdon has already established himself as a favourite on account of his all-round interest in sport, and it is interesting to know that in addition to being an ardent and capable cricketer he takes much interest in tennis and plays a very good game. All parts of Government House have come under the scheme of repairs and the extensive stables are being completely refitted with patent stone tiles, which afford the best sanitary results in stabling and are a distinct improvement. These alterations have been effected under the supervision of the Public Works Department and everything will be ready for their Excellencies when they return to Bombay for the cold weather.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

VOICEROY'S CAMP, MANMADY, Oct. 27.

Their Excellencies and party arrived at 8 a.m. Sival Madhopur. Here they changed from the meter gauge Special into the broad gauge Special on which they break-fasted. A halt was made at Kotah at 11 o'clock where H.H. the Maharao of Kotah accompanied by his son Maharaj Kumar Bhoom Singh, and Colonel Peacock, the Political Agent, were on the platform to meet Their Excellencies. His Highness boarded the train and chatted with the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge for ten minutes. The Viceroy train arrived at Bnia, C. P. to take on board Colonel Maxwell V. C., Military Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, who has just returned from six months' leave in England. Colonel Lee who has been acting Military Secretary during Colonel Maxwell's absence left the train here to catch the mail for Bombay.

Their Excellencies will arrive at Daulatabad at 12-45 to-day and will motor out to Ellora to see the caves spending the night at the Roza Bungalow.

AN UPPER INDIA SATI.**APPEAL OF RUSTICS WHO PREPARED PYRE.**

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

The appeal of the five accused in the Mainpuri Sati case was heard to-day in the Allahabad High Court before Justices Tudball and Ryves. The appellants also showed cause why the sentences should not be enhanced.

The Hon. Mr. Motilal Nehru argued at great length on behalf of the appellants, contending that if they did not intend to bring about suicide they could not be held guilty of abetment and a most extraordinary feature of the case was that there was no evidence how the fire came there. Mr. Justice Tudball suggested that perhaps the widow had matches of fire hidden about her person.

Mr. Motilal submitted that the widow was determined to commit suicide and that the sentiment to sacrifice her life was a most admirable one, although the act in itself was to be condemned. The accused were poor rustics believing in superstition and awed by extraordinary events, and they mechanically followed the widow's orders in preparing the pyre but refused to perform the last act of setting fire to the pyre. If they were found guilty the sentences they had already served were sufficient.

INTERPORT MUSKETRY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 27.

In the interport Musketry Competition, Rangoon made 225 points, beating Singapore by four points and Colombo by eleven. Calcutta failed to fire although it entered.

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183, A.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 569 of 1913.

Re Nur Mahomed Jussab of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan, Inhabitant residing at Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay; an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the above-named NUR MAHOMED JUSAB has been this day adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909), it is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1913.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 27th October, 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 57 of 1913.

Re Chhaganlal Umedram carrying on business in the name of Madhwan Umedram at Mumbai without the Fort of Bombay; an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the above-named CHHAGANLAL UMEDRAM has been this day adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909), it is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1913.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 27th October, 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTHS.

BAILEY—October 10th, at Agra, wife of R. S. Bailey, Telegraphist, of a son.
GEYER-GILLESPIE—September 27th, at Byculla, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Geyer-Gillespie, a son. (English, German and other papers please copy.)

NOONE—October 10th, at Karachi, the wife of H. V. Noone, of a daughter.

SILVER WEDDING.

WATTS—BARDSELEY—At Oldham, Lancashire, 27th October, 1888, John Ed. Watts and Leah Bardseley.

MARRIAGE.

MANN-COLLIE—On October 25th 1913, at the United Presbyterian Free Church, Waudy Road, Bombay, Dr. Harold H. Mann, Principal, Poona Agricultural College, to Katharine, daughter of the late Rev. J. H. Collie, M.A., of Cloughton, Birkenhead, England.

DEATHS.

DALAL—Soonabai, daughter of Lt.-Col. K. A. Dalal, I.M.S., Rtd, died 26th Oct., 1913, aged 32.

JAMES—On Friday, 24th October, 1913, at the European and Eurasian Pensioner and Widows' Home, Grant's Building, Colaba, Mary Ann James, mother of the late Mr. R. G. James, Senior Stock Verifier, B. B. and C. I. Ry., Bombay, aged 98 years. Deeply regretted by her relatives and friends. (Other papers please copy.)

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

To-day.

Jashan ceremony under the auspices of the Jashan Committee and congregational prayer from 5 p.m. (S.T.), and sermon in English by Rev. Mr. Shapurji Nasani, M.A., LL.B., on "The Excellence of Fire" under the presidency of Mr. J. J. Cinnadani at Anjuman's Fire-Temple at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Divali Holidays, Banks Closed.

Wednesday, October 29.

Divali Holidays, Banks Closed.

Thursday, October 30.

Divali Holidays, Banks Closed.

Friday, October 31.

Bombay Corporation Standing Committee. 2-4.

Bombay High Court re-opens after October Vacation, 11-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

October 28, 1913.

THE STRUGGLE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There is some indication in the latest telegrams from South Africa that if the Passive Resistance Movement, so far as it has gone, has not yet made the desired impression upon the Union authorities, the sympathetic strike of two thousand miners in the Natal coal mines has made some impression on public opinion. There are limits to the extent to which an intolerant Government can oppress a community whose existence is an economic necessity to the State, and this fact is possibly beginning to be realised in Natal. Public opinion, we are told, generally condemns the £3 tax, and a strikers' fund, which has been opened in Natal, is receiving plentiful subscriptions both from the Transvaal and Natal.

The Eastern colony has further to face the prospect of the Indian labour employed on the plantations being affected; in fact, although a telegram received on Sunday stated that this had not yet occurred, a later message, which we publish this morning, shows that the farmers in Northern Natal are "being seriously affected by Indians decamping," and that large numbers of Indians intend to attempt to enter the Transvaal and thus support the Passive Resistance Movement. If, in addition to this, the possibility of a boycott of South African coal by Indian State Railways and private users has to be considered, it is not unlikely that the Union Government may presently have to modify the uncompromising and almost bullying attitude which it has adopted towards any proposal to consider this question of the treatment of the Indian community on reasonable lines; for it will be seen from the figures and other information which we publish in another column that South African coal has established a considerable position for itself in the Indian market. It can hardly be that the Union Government will be able to remain recalcitrant in the face of the pressure that will be brought to bear by a colony that sees its chief industries being gravely affected by the consequences of a refusal to concede the very modest demands which the Indian community in South Africa is making. It has been made clear, at any rate, even at the beginning of the struggle, that if the Union Government has been given practically a free charter in this matter by the Imperial Government, the game is by no means all in its own hands. The spirit, devotion and courage of the Indian community has quickly demonstrated its determination and ability to fight its own battle.

At the meeting which was held in Bombay on Friday last to resuscitate the South African Committee and take in hand again the work of collecting funds in support of this struggle of the King-Emperor's Indian subjects in South Africa for a modicum of their common rights as British citizens, Mr. Gokhale

in a dignified, but not unimpassioned, speech detailed the whole miserable history of the oppression of Indians in the South African colonies. It is a story which no Englishman ought to be able to read without a certain sense of shame. People sometimes write as though Indians had thrust themselves upon South Africa, and that the economic danger to themselves which the Africans' fear as the result of the establishment of this Indian community in their midst were of the Indians' own making. The circumstances under which the Government of India was pressed by the Imperial Government to allow Indian labour to be recruited for Natal under a system of indenture, not far removed, as Mr. Gokhale pointed out, from slavery, and that, wherever the Indians settled in South Africa, in the first instance, the colonists were glad to have them, are apt to be forgotten. Even now the exponents of the South African point of view would ignore the all-important fact that the presence of the Indian community as a whole is economically essential to South Africa. As Mr. Gokhale said, Indians are wanted but not as free men. In any case, if they were not wanted, it is impossible to question the justice of the claim of those who have been allowed to settle and to become domiciled to be allowed the common decencies of existence in a civilised state, even if they are not to be given their full rights as British citizens. All these facts and considerations which have been pointed out over and over again in our columns and in other quarters, but that Mr. Gokhale should have recalled the all-important fact that Indians did not go to South Africa uninvited, that their presence is still wanted, the story of "relentless persecution" to which they have been subjected, and the betrayal following on the compromise made at the time of King George's Coronation was not untimely. We recently had to draw attention to a painful example of ignorance on the subject in a quarter where the facts ought to have been well-known. We are glad to be able to recognise the more intelligent appreciation of the situation that has resulted from our remarks and Mr. Gokhale's able exposition of the Indian case, and to welcome the wise support which the "Times of India" gives to Mr. Gokhale's speech. This is a matter in which it is important, above everything, that there should be no bickerings or differences of opinion. Europeans in this country are, we believe, the main fully in sympathy with the feelings of their Indian fellow-subjects and equally convinced of the justice of their demands.

Mr. Gokhale made two important suggestions in regard to measures of retaliation which may be taken against the South African colonies, and, we understand, it is his intention to move a resolution in the Imperial Council on the subject. There is no reason to apprehend that the Government of India will be unsympathetic. Mr. Gokhale's resolution, we are informed, is divided into two parts. It proposes, firstly, an official delegation to South Africa, and secondly, retaliation. As regards the first, the South African Government has already expressed, through an authoritative news agency, its disinclination to welcome any delegation, and we think having regard to that attitude and past breaches of faith, that there would be more satisfaction in a joint conference in London, in which India, the Imperial Government and the Union of South Africa would be properly represented. As regards Mr. Gokhale's proposals for retaliation, they should both of them command the approval of the Government and the country. To exclude South Africans from the public service of this country may not be a very far-reaching measure, but, as a matter of sentiment, it is intolerable that well-paid posts in this country should be open to South Africans while the door in South Africa is barred to Indians, and Indians who are already there are so monstrously treated. The proposal to boycott South African coal is, of course, a more practical one. Here the Government of India, can, if the Secretary of State takes the proper view of the matter, make its power felt, and we cannot believe that there will be any reluctance on the part of Lord Hardinge's government to do so. It has been suggested that, if the proposal for a delegation to South Africa is accepted by the Government of India, that part of the resolution proposing retaliation might be dropped. We do not agree that this would be wise. If a delegation were to go to South Africa, a step which we should deprecate unless the Union Government changes its tone, or a conference were held in London, it would immensely strengthen the hands of the Indian delegates, if they had a strong weapon of this character in their hands. We need hope for nothing from General Betha's ministry so long as the appeal is merely to their sense of justice and generosity. We trust therefore that the retaliation proposals will be very strongly pressed on the Government. Mr. Gokhale in the course of his speech

made an eloquent appeal for funds to assist the Indian community in the struggle in which it is engaged and he estimated the amount which it will be necessary to send from this country during the next few months at £10,000. Already subscriptions to a considerable amount have been realised, and there can hardly be any doubt, in view of the feeling that exists, that the whole amount will be quickly forthcoming.

THE MEXICAN PROBLEM.

The conflicting accounts of the battle of Monterey between the rebels and the Federal troops in Mexico, coupled with the meagre news about the progress of the Presidential elections which opened on Sunday, do not make the situation in that country any the less puzzling in view of the reported decision of the United States to notify the Powers that any interference will be regarded as an infringement of the Monroe doctrine. Under this the United States definitely declared to the Powers of Europe that any attempt to extend their sphere of influence to any part of the American continent would be a challenge that the United States would feel compelled to accept. President Monroe's famous declaration is as follows:—

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have no interference and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of opposing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

Since the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards under Cortez in the sixteenth century, its history has been almost one of uninterrupted strife except for a brief period of twenty-five years (1884-1910) when President Diaz's policy was to keep down disorder with a strong hand, to enforce the law, to foster railway development, an economic progress, to develop native manufactures by protective tariffs, to introduce new industries, to promote forestry and to improve elementary and higher education. In brief, under Diaz's rule the history of Mexico is mainly economic, and it was during his period that a vast amount of American, English and Canadian capital was attracted to the country. A recent estimate, it is estimated, there are some 2,000 Americans in Mexico and two hundred millions sterling of American money invested in the country. In the present revolution, as our telegram have reported, a great many Americans have been forced to flee, some have been killed, many others have been treated with indignity, while the damage to American property is said to be very considerable. A great many Englishmen, too, are engaged in business in Mexico, and it is estimated that their investments total no less than a hundred millions sterling. France, Germany and Spain also have large interests there, and as the rebels have shown no discrimination a good deal of British and other property has been destroyed or rendered useless.

As will be seen from Reuter's reference to the comments of the German Press in this connection, the policy of the United States towards Mexico has evoked a good deal of hostile criticism. According to Mr. Maurice Low, President Wilson has apparently no intention of going beyond the strict limits of the Monroe doctrine, which does not imply that the United States is called upon to police Central America or that it has any title to resent, as American jingoes would have it, such action as a European Power may be justly entitled to take to enforce its claims or the claims of its subjects. President Wilson's refusal to recognise Huerta may we assume merely indicate his anxiety to restore normal conditions in Mexico not only for the benefit of the Mexicans, but for the advantage of all foreigners, and he has publicly stated that the policy of conciliation will not be exchanged for a more vigorous one till pacific methods have been tried and failed. A "vigorous" policy, of course, could only end in war under the high-sounding name of intervention, with all the attendant evils of war, which would vitally affect not only Mexicans but nearly all the Powers. But whether the President has acted wisely in the refusal of recognition to Huerta is open to grave doubt.

DAY BY DAY.

Ulsteria and India.

Lord Crewe has not unduly cultivated the art of happy speech. One does not know whether to be angry or to laugh at his latest pronouncement at Ipswich where, speaking on the Ulster crisis, he is reported to have said that he heard from authoritative sources that the effect in India on Sir Edward Carson's campaign was becoming "a serious matter." If Lord Crewe means that the effect of Carsonism is having a sinister influence on the Nationalist movement, he is entirely mistaken. We can assure his lordship that "those desirous of promoting a revolution in India" are infinitesimal in number consisting, perhaps, of a few fanatics, who have no serious influence whatever. But India naturally asks, and is entitled to ask, why in one part of the Empire the least semblance of strong language, albeit lawful and not subversive of order and authority, should be

visited with severe punishment, while the rebel leader Carson and his lieutenants Mr. F. E. Smith and the Marquis of Londonderry should, in another part of the Empire, be left free to pursue their frankly disorderly campaign.

How to Deal with Carson.

The "Sydney Sun," the organ of Australian Nationalism, says: "Sir Edward Carson is undoubtedly preaching rebellion. Bismarck in such circumstances would not doubt have recommended his famous remedy—'a little hanging.' Some instructions may be gathered from the story of Coxey's Army of the Commonwealth of Christ in America in 1894. It was to march to Washington and to compel the Government to issue irredeemable paper money. Coxey was not hanged. He was arrested for walking on the grass in the Capitol grounds. Similarly Ireland will find peace when Sir Edward Carson is caught with a lighted cigarette in a non-smoking carriage."

Indian Women as Passive Resisters.

"Indian Opinion" of October 1st gives the names of the party of Indian passive resisters, men and women, who were sentenced to imprisonment at Volksrust on the 23rd ultimo. Speaking of the participation of Mrs. Ghandi and other ladies in the struggle, the Natal paper says:—

The ladies were allowed to join the struggle after great effort was made by them to take part in it. When Mrs. Ghandi understood the marriage difficulty, she was incensed and said to Mr. Ghandi: "Then I am not your wife, according to the laws of this country." Mr. Ghandi replied that that was so and that their children were not their heirs. "Then," she said, "let us go to India." Mr. Ghandi replied that that would be awkward and that he would not save the difficulty. "Could I not then, join the struggle and be imprisoned myself?" Mr. Ghandi told her she could but that it was a small matter. Her health was not good and he had not known that type of hardship and that would be disgraceful if, after her joining the struggle, she weakened. But Mrs. Ghandi, as not to be moved.

Story of the Kaiser.

Several good stories of the German Emperor are told in Dr. Stanley Shaw's "William of Germany," just published. One refers to an American Naval Attaché, a favourite of the Emperor's. Dinner at the "Alace" was over, and the Attaché, wishing to keep a memento of the occasion, took his large menu card and concealed it, as he thought, between his waistcoat and his shirt. Unfortunately, when taking leave of the Emperor, the card slipped down, and the art of it became visible. The Emperor's quick eye immediately noticed it. "Hallo! —," he exclaimed, "look out, your ickney's coming down!" The story, as Dr. Shaw says, shows the Kaiser's acquaintance with English slang as well as his geniality.

"Eyesore" near the Queen's Statue.

A correspondent describes the Bombay "sykhanas servants' quarters now under construction at the corner of Queen's Road and Waudy Road just in front of Tata's place as an "eyesore." The corner at the junction of Queen's Road and Waudy Road, he points out, is so narrow and sharp that motor-car and carriage collisions are a matter of frequent occurrence there, and he wonders why no steps have yet been taken by the Municipality to "tidy the corner." The erection of servants' quarters opposite Tata's palace should not, he says, have been allowed, especially, a few months back, the proposal to erect a temporary structure for the Small Causes Court raised such a hue and cry. How is it, he asks, that no one has yet raised his voice against the permanent structure which is at present in course of construction just opposite the Queen's Statue?

The Modi Script.

The Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, of Bombay, an association started for the promotion of Marathi literature, has just sent a memorial to Government on the subject of the Modi script in public offices. It appears that in 1909 the Collector of Ratnagiri ordered the supersession of the current Modi by the Balbodha script in all revenue and magisterial offices in that district as a tentative measure for a year. The Collector, as he shortly after transferred, and two of his successors have reported that

"the innovation had, owing to the difficulty of writing Balbodha quickly, led to the adoption of a cryptic style by officers and to legible and slow handwriting by clerks, involving an increase in the cost and public expenditure and a confusion of orders and counter-orders arising out of the impossibility of carrying out the change in all official work; and further that most of their responsible subordinate officers were decidedly opposed to Balbodha and in favour of the complete restoration of the Modi script."

Mr. Justice Woodroffe.

According to a Behar paper, Mr. Justice J. G. Woodroffe will probably be the first Chief Justice of the new High Court at Patna. If so, Behar is to be congratulated. Mr. Justice Woodroffe is one of the ablest and most independent judges in India. He joined the Calcutta Bar in 1890, and he made his mark in his profession so early that twelve years after he was appointed Standing Counsel, and a year later, at the comparatively early age of thirty-nine, a Judge of the High Court. Mr. Woodroffe is the eldest son of Mr. James Tisdal Woodroffe, who was one of the leaders of the Calcutta Bar in the eighties, and whose name was one to conjure with among attorneys and litigants.

Kidnapped Women in the Punjab.

The old story of the Sabine women who so quickly reconciled themselves to their abductors that they stepped in to prevent a fight between their husbands and furious relatives has its counterpart in the Punjab of to-day. Kidnapping of women, it appears from the Report of the Inspector-General of Police of that province, which has just been issued, is very prevalent and even shows a tendency to increase in Duhra Dun, Meerut, Aligarh and Muttra, and there is little doubt that the demand which the kidnappers seek to supply comes largely from the Western Punjab, the new Causal Colonies and Sind. According to the Inspector-General, the kidnapped women are generally of mature age, and rather seem to like the idea of having been carried off!

Devil-Drivers and their Methods.

A writer in the "Indian Medical Gazette" has been studying the particular devil which

is supposed to take possession of an unfortunate person when he is ill. In the villages far from the large towns belief is still rife that most diseases are due to the actions of evil spirits, and the symptoms of low and violent delirium are considered by rustics to be a sort of by-play on the part of a "devil." Various methods of treatment are in vogue and at times, resorted to when a man has the ill-luck to be possessed by a devil. If a man gets seriously ill, just after fishing at night, he is supposed to be possessed by a water devil, which goes by the name of Barshal, and when after keeping night watch over a cornfield, he falls a prey to Godam, a cow-devil. There are also man-devils, horse-devils. There are also etc. Patients possessed of these devils are often times put to torture of a serious type. Sometimes red-hot iron-needles and fishing hooks are applied all over the body, and the patients are tied hand-and-foot, and struck with worn out and cast off shoes, and broom-sticks. The patients, i.e., the devils inside them, labouring under this barbarous method of treatment, cry aloud in agony for help and at the top of their voice, often in a nasal twang. The Rajas, or the mystic physicians, consider these tortures, inflicted not on the affected patient, but on the devils that get an access into the patient's body.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

"Till and Slurk."

"Times of India."—The Indians in South Africa are fortunate in having Mr. Gokhale as one of their most prominent advocates. His speech before the reconstructed South African Committee on Friday was a masterly exposition of the case for the immigrants. We could wish that all who take it upon themselves to champion the South African Indians would seek to emulate the dignity of tone and the moderation of language which characterise Mr. Gokhale's utterance. The facts so ably stated by him are striking enough to carry conviction by themselves without the doubtful aid of angry epithets and passionate declamation. We called attention a few days ago to a defence of the Council Colonial "United Empire," which was at any rate interesting in view of the scarcity of reasoned apology from that side of the controversy. Our doing so provoked from certain quarters an outbreak of resentment which cannot be pronounced helpful to a clear understanding of the issues involved. It is ridiculous to pretend that there is only one side to this question, and people who imagine that they will improve the Indian case by adopting the obsolete methods of Messrs. Post and Slurk are simply wasting time and effort. All cases of this kind have two aspects.

The Imperial Government and South Africa.

"The Hindu."—Mr. Gokhale has calculated that a sum of £2,000 should be sent to South Africa from India each month for the next four or five months. We do not believe that it should be difficult to collect this amount if the real significance of the struggle is understood in India. Beyond this monetary help and holding protest meetings, Mr. Gokhale was able to point, as the only other thing that could be done in India, to the necessity for the Government of India to take up such retaliatory legislation as is possible. The Imperial Government is, as Mr. Gokhale says, the only authority we could look to, to help us in this grave situation. But the recent history of the affair, when doubtful and harmful principles of Imperial policy have been propounded, and a surprising indifference to the real state of Indian feeling was shown, is hardly calculated to infuse public confidence in either the anxiety or the driving power of the Imperial Government to set matters right.

An Ill-Conceived Utterance.

"The Behar."—It was a most ill-conceived and unfortunate speech that the Secretary of State for India delivered at an informal entertainment at the India Office to the 75 Officers newly appointed to the Civil Service of this country on the eve of their departure. Lord Crewe is not generally possessed of a happy knack of putting things, but on this occasion he seems to have egregiously failed. Though professing to talk to them on their duties and responsibilities, he has rambled as far away from the subject as can be imagined. He is first said to have mentioned the smallness of the service relatively to the size of the country, though he has managed to forget to add how the whole of the administration in the country was practically in its hands. Another point to which he should have drawn their attention was that very few posts in the service were occupied by the children of the soil and as such it behoved the European members of the service to discharge their duty in such a way as not to let the people feel that it was an alien administration. He could very well have asked them ever to bear in mind the words of his Imperial Majesty that sympathy should be the keynote of the administration, and that on the willing allegiance of the people was based the connection between England and India. These, of course, Lord Crewe did not tell them. He told them that he had been recently studying the careers of a number of men of the highest position in the Indian Civil Service and he felt justified therefore to rush to inform them that he had been impressed throughout with the exceedingly large number of those of whom it was specifically recorded that they were remarkable for the close touch they got into with the Indian races and the manner in which they developed the sympathy of those among whom they were serving. We do not know whether to congratulate the Secretary of State for this discovery or whether to put him down as a plagiarist of the sentiments of the service itself.

RIVER STEAMER LAUNCHED IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 27.

The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company to-day launched a new paddle steamer named Myowar for the Rangoon-Mandalay cargo service.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

A BIG FAILURE.

BIG PEARL MERCHANT FILES HIS PETITION.

LOSSES ESTIMATED AT A CRORE.

SEVERAL OTHER FAILURES.

BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL.

Yesterday saw a further serious development of the crisis in the Bombay Money Market. Several big failures being announced. When news was received in the afternoon that the well-known pearl merchant Shaikh Abdul Rehman bin Shaikh Abdul Aziz ul Ebrahim, known as "The Lion" in the Market, had failed, great uneasiness prevailed everywhere. A little later people were informed that several other traders had failed and the panic increased to such an extent that no business whatever could be done.

As a result of the recent failures, even merchants of standing are losing their credit in the Market and the hundreds of very well-to-do people are not honoured. In fact no one is trusted, and business is almost at a standstill.

The most unsteady Market yesterday was the Pearl Market, as rates had been steadily going down for some time in this Market and it was expected yesterday that the "Lion" would fail. The Market became lifeless on receipt of the news of his bankruptcy.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

Shaikh Abdul went yesterday afternoon about half past one o'clock to the office of Mr. R. B. Patel, Chief Clerk of the Insolvent Court, with his solicitor, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw of Messrs. Payne and Company, and presented a petition for being adjudged an insolvent. He said he had been residing at Chowpatti and carrying on business in Bombay and had suffered heavy losses in trade. He estimated his unsecured liabilities roughly at seventeen lakhs and he was unable to meet them. He, therefore, prayed for the benefit of the Insolvents' Act.

On this petition Mr. Patel adjourned him in favour of the Official Assignee.

Though Shaikh Abdul has estimated his unsecured liabilities at seventeen lakhs, it is believed in the Market that his losses amount to about a crore of rupees. In several cases it is stated he has endorsed the hundies of another big pearl merchant and the coming failure of the latter is rumoured. The rumour is that several big pearl merchants and several big jewellers will fail and as a corollary, the banks that have lent money on pearls and jewellery, will also suffer.

SAFE FOR THREE DAYS.

Much depends on the view people take but the banks and other large firms are safe for three days, because they will be closed for the Diwali holidays and the management of these banks will thus be in a position to make arrangements to meet any rush which may follow.

OTHER FAILURES.

Multani failures have not yet subsided and another firm were adjudicated insolvents on their own application. They were Majnoon Mulchand Multani and others and have been dealing in cotton, wheat, seeds and silver and had also acted as Commission agents. They had been trading in Bombay as Chandiram Khatmal, in Karachi as Chandiram Tharomal and in Bakura as Chandiram Mugamall. They estimate their liabilities roughly at Rs. 60,000.

Two petitions were also presented to the Hon. Justice Sir Dinshaw Datar at his bungalow yesterday. One was by Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel on behalf of Vithaldas Motichand to adjudicate Velji Wamal, Rasu Narpal and Keshavji Kooerji as insolvents. The insolvents had been trading in three different names, namely, Velji Narpal and Company, Vasani Velji and Company and Vasani Pasu and Company. The petitioner stated that the insolvents had suspended payment about four days ago. Their total liabilities were about three lakhs and assets about one lakh twenty thousand.

His Lordship made the order prayed for. The other application was made by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla on behalf of A. F. Datta and Company to adjudicate Sheeshmal Hanswaj and another who had traded in hangle in the name of Sheeshmal Sozali. The petitioners stated that the insolvents were indebted to them in the sum of Rs. 65,000, and that the insolvents had suspended payment and had given fraudulent preference to one of their creditors.

The adjudication order was made and a winding order passed in this case also. Several other small insolvencies of petty traders were also filed yesterday. About ten failures were also reported from Mandvi.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THE BOARD'S DECISION.

The Share Market opened fairly well yesterday and some little business was done in cash in some of the Nagpore and Swadeshi shares. Vaidas

was also done but was trivial. The Specie shares were again in demand for some time and the rate which on the previous day was 45, went up to 44. Settlements were also made by the brokers among themselves but the condition of the Petit shares remained the same. In this connection a notice was put up on the Board by order of the Board of the Association to the effect that the Board suspected that some of the brokers had not notified their transactions in the Petit shares to the Secretary, in accordance with the Board's previous order, and that, if they were not notified immediately or to the Board at their meeting in the afternoon, notice of these transactions would not be taken by the Board in future, in connection with any dispute and the Board would also call upon them to show cause for non-compliance with the Board's order.

This notice, it is stated, had the desired effect and the brokers who had not notified their transactions so far did so at once. This facilitated the business before the Board who in their meeting sent for brokers individually and made a pressing request to them to settle. The Board then notified their decision which was to the effect that the Board did not think it desirable to make the rate binding but they recommended that all brokers should settle at the rate of Rs. 2,600. They suggested that all those in difficulties should make a pressing request to those with whom they had dealt to settle and the Board hoped that a settlement would surely be arrived at.

Another notice was then put up on the notice board by order of the President in forming the brokers that until the "Moor" settlement was closed, no broker should enter into December Vaidas transactions, but they would be at liberty to make a "budia".

A third notice stated that as usual "Moor" business would be done on Wednesday evening between 6 and 8 o'clock. In the afternoon a hull came over the Market as a result of the general financial crisis through which the city is passing and no business whatever could be done in the Market. The rates of all the shares, however remained steady. The brokers took this opportunity to settle the outstanding business and by the time the Market closed settlement in connection with a good many shares including the Petit shares had been arrived at.

L N ON PERL MARKET.

NOT A SINGLE FAILURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27. It is positively stated in London that not a single pearl merchant has failed.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR'S APPOINTMENT UPHOLD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 27. In the Court of the District Judge today the Directors of the People's Bank, again appeared with Mr. Beechey as counsel to oppose the appointment of an Official Liquidator. The Judge gave hearing to counsel, but maintained his previous order appointing an Official Liquidator. A representative of Messrs. Neissen, King and Simpson was present in Court.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The following details are taken from the report of yesterday's meeting of shareholders published in today's "Civil and Military Gazette".—Very few shareholders from outside the Punjab were present. Rai Bahadur Moichand, chairman of the meeting, said that pending the issue of reports of the auditors and investigation committee, it was found desirable that the bank should somehow be reconstructed, but here were legal obstacles in the way, and he bank could not be reconstructed as it stood, but if the name of the bank were changed and a new one started there could be no legal objection. The new bank would be specially representative of the old shareholders and depositors, and would realise the old bank's dues and distribute the amount among the creditors as far as realized Mr. Harkishenlal, in summing up the proceedings, said that the total liability of the Bank to depositors amounted in round figures to one crore, and to shareholders seventeen lakhs forty five thousand. These were nearly met by the assets of the bank. Though he was not free to state the actual loss pending the report of auditors, he pointed out that the loss to shareholders and depositors from forced liquidation would be tremendous and the trade and industry of the country would suffer in addition. Three ways of liquidation were open to them, namely:—through court, voluntary, and under supervision of the court; he regarded the last course as the most appropriate. Liquidation would be entrusted to the new People's Bank of India started with a capital of fifty lakhs, that is, twenty-two lakhs transferred from the old bank, and twenty-eight lakhs to be newly subscribed. He was confident that the new capital would be subscribed without much delay, and if depositors allowed time, there was every hope of success.

PROPOSED NEW BANK.

The resolutions relating to the formation of the new bank were as follows:—That relying on the number of shares already subscribed for, and those to be subscribed for, a company under the name and style of the "New People's Bank of India" be immediately registered under the Indian Companies Act with a capital of fifty lakhs and not less than seven, and not more than eleven, directors as approved by the court should constitute the Board of Directors for five years, the board to be subject to retirement and reelection after that period. That the old People's Bank be voluntarily liquidated under the supervision of the court and that the directors of the new bank be appointed liquidators. That the business of new bank be carried on the same lines as those of the Presidency Bank, and for the present at those places where the People's Bank had its branches. That the business of the new bank be carried on the same lines as those of the Presidency Bank, and for the present at those places where the People's Bank had its branches. That one per cent. on the total amount of the distribution to creditors, shall be allowed to the directors of the new bank and president of the court, if any, as liquidation fee for their trouble. The resolution also gives the names of

sixteen gentlemen who have consented to become directors of the new bank, out of whom the first board is to be selected. Mr. Harkishenlal to act as Honorary Secretary; the proposal to be confirmed on 12th November.

HINDUSTAN BANK.

ATTACHMENT WARRANT EXECUTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Oct. 27. The President of the District Board, Mazaffargarh, filed a suit against the Hindustan Bank Ltd., for recovery of Rs. 2,100 deposited in his name as security by a contractor of the board. On an application for attachment before judgment, the Mazaffargarh Court issued a warrant, which was executed upon the head office of the Bank at Multan today. All the furniture, and the safe with its contents belonging to the bank has been attached. It may be remembered that the Bank recently suspended payment and a shareholders' meeting to consider the future of the bank was to be held to-morrow. Joulai Rai, brother of Mr. Harkishen Lal, was Managing Director of this Bank, which had nearly twenty branches in the Punjab and Sindh.

BOMBAY BANKING COY.

DEPOSITORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the depositors of the Bombay Banking Company Limited, convened by the directors of the Bank was held yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Jaidi Granth Sanghralaya, Thakur-lwar, Sir Bhalechandra Krishna, Chairman of the Board of Directors presided.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said none of the directors had even thought that this Bank would pass through this crisis. There had been a rush of depositors in October of last year, but as they were aware the Bank successfully met the situation then, but circumstances arose this year of an extraordinary nature. Banks and private firms had failed and no one came forward to help the Bank, and the directors resolved to suspend business. The aim to this decision with great hesitation out with full regard to the best interests of the depositors. He had heard it stated in some quarters that he had not given the Bank that assistance which he had given in the last occasion, but he assured the meeting that he had done all in his power in this occasion too to arrest the present crisis, but this time they were unfortunately and all their efforts failed and he believed that that was a punishment for the mistake they had committed last year. However, it was to their interests not to carry the whole punishment into effect and they ought to endeavour to reconstitute the Bank. As they were well aware their Committee was still examining the Bank's accounts and they would make their report on the 16th. In the meantime a petition for the winding up of the Bank would come on for a hearing of the High Court and he was advised by his solicitors not to make any statement regarding the Bank at the present moment and he appealed to them not to broach that question.

Continuing, Sir Bhalechandra said that the Board had also been considering the question of reconstituting the Bank as desired by them and were making a petition for the winding up of the Bank would come on for a hearing of the High Court and he was advised by his solicitors not to make any statement regarding the Bank at the present moment and he appealed to them not to broach that question.

Mr. Damodar Gande then moved:—"That this meeting be adjourned to 16th November; that every endeavour should be made for the business of the Bank being continued and for preventing the same from being wound up and requests the directors to take all steps for that purpose, and that, in the meantime, this meeting request the Board to arrange for recovering the debts of the Bank and to deposit the moneys received in the Bank of Bombay."

Mr. Gande said that an adjournment was essential as they must know whether the securities held by the Bank were sound. Their Committee would make its report on the 16th and they could come to a decision later. A friend of his had however promised to advance two to three lakhs to the Bank in case the securities were sound. Mr. G. K. Gadgil seconded the proposition. He said he saw nothing objectionable in the resolution and he asked them to adopt it unanimously.

After some discussion, the proposition was agreed to unanimously and the meeting adjourned accordingly.

ANOTHER KARACHI FAILURE.

COTTON AND GRAIN MERCHANT'S LIABILITIES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 27. The firm of Chandiram Tharomal dealing in cotton and grain suspended payment this morning, the liabilities being about four to five lakhs. The news came as a shock to the shroffs and the banks refuse to advance money even on the properties of this well known firm. No fresh transaction was done in the Karachi market, the merchants being afraid even to give earnest money for any transaction.

AVIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SCHAFFHAUSEN, Oct. 26. The aviator Daucourt has landed at Biberbruecke owing to engine trouble. The repairs will take at least two days.

OUTWARD MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, Oct. 26. The P. and O. steamer Arabia left at 5 p. m. for Bombay with the outward mails of the 17th instant.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

WEEK OF DEPRESSION.

ADVERSE TRADE RETURNS.

MEAT TRUST SCANDAL.

ADVANCE OF WILD RUBBER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

It was not a pleasant duty that confronted me in my last few letters: that of warning our readers as to the immediate future of our stock and money markets. It is even less pleasant to have to point to the fulfilment of my dismal prophecies. The week has indeed been one of depression, and the causes are fairly obvious. These are times when the speculative minded public is so limited as to be almost non-existent, and absolutely nothing has happened to revive interest. Be he Liberal or Tory, no one can say that the present political position at Home is cheering. Dear money characters Lombard Street for reasons I have often enough pointed out. In Wall Street, where one had hoped for some comfort, there seems to be demoralisation resulting from fears of high working expenditure on the railways, and disappointment that the Union Pacific did not declare a bonus. The financial position in Brazil, which seems decidedly strained, is also causing anxiety. The position of the Continental houses and Balkan influences, I have dwelt on too often: it is only necessary to state that there is no improvement. At Home we have our Dublin labour troubles and troubles in the cotton industry. One period of bumper trade returns seems to have come to an end, and England's foreign trade is reacting. Of course this may be a good thing for the Stock Exchange, and will let loose for investment purposes money that has hitherto been employed for manufactures and trading purposes. There is no light of hope apparent in the Far East, and just now the cloud that hangs on Throgmorton Street seems to lack a silver lining. In the meanwhile it is worth noting that quite a little batch of company flotations have characterised the last few days. They certainly reflect courage on the part of those responsible, but their general want of success proved lack of wisdom, and shewed the way the financial wind has been blowing. It is not likely that they will find many successors during the next few days.

The adverse Board of Trade returns, added to the Cotton trade troubles, to say nothing of a break in the weather, are accountable for a heavy tone throughout the Home Railway Market. The only descriptions in which there seems to have been any quiet purchasing have been South-Eastern Deferred Stocks, or Dover A as they are called and Chatham.

A BRIGHT SPOT.

If there is a bright spot in the Stock Exchange it is supplied by Canadian Pacifics, which, despite occasional small relapses, have been wonderfully well supported. Canada indeed seems fortunate just now, especially as weather conditions are very favourable. I referred in my last letter to the speech of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the president of the Canadian Pacific, and the highly reassuring tone he adopted. Splendid traffic returns are being published, shewing that no delay is being shown in getting in the splendid crops. As regards the Yankee group of American Rails there is no doubt that the weakness is largely due to bear raids, which means a probable reaction should the powerful interest take it into their heads to force out the ursine party. Day to day movements in Wall Street are, of course, all gamble pure and simple. Union Pacifics were their chief centre of attack for reasons I have mentioned above. Foreign Railways have generally been idle and weak.

There has scarcely been any dealing at all in our African Mining Market, the weakness of Rand Shares being a reflection of continental falls. Rhodesians remain lifeless. Gossip centres round the Charterd Company. Members are awaiting with interest details of the new scheme. As regards other sections of the Stock Exchange, there is practically nothing to tell. If anything the idleness has been even more marked than it was last week.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Silver is weak, the quotation at time of writing being 25½ p. ounce. We look to demands from your country to stiffen the quotation. It is true that shipments have just been made to India of over a million, but seeing the rate at which coined silver is leaving your currency department, what we have sent you up to the present is not likely to go very far. The Jute crop especially will want financing to an extent out of the ordinary. The cotton crop too will want heavy financing. The present weakness of our market is, of course, due to sales from China.

THE MEAT TRUST.

Some weeks ago I drew attention to the unscrupulous tactics of the American Meat Trust to obtain control of the Argentine in-

dustry, not only to the detriment of our own traders, but to the harm of the consumer. That Smithfield had been hard hit, I pointed out. And now attention is drawn to the scandal by the announcement that the directors of James Nelson and Sons, the great English firm of purveyors, consider it prudent to pass the payment of the interim dividend on the first preference shares. The cause of this puts the whole of the American Meat Trust in a nutshell. In order to obtain control of the Argentine side of the business, the American Trust has run up the price at Buenos Ayres, by buying in enormous quantities. The next step is simple enough. By shipping these great supplies over here they send the selling price in England down so low as to make competition by other traders almost impossible. Thus it is that a firm like Nelson has to pay very high prices and sell at quotations absurdly depreciated. If over the power of money was villainously used, it is by these trusts. Nor must it be thought that the group of unscrupulous money bugs draw the line at the policy I have already described. They carry the war into the enemy's country, and by such very questionable means that Mr. H. Dixon Kimber, an important personality in the Smithfield Market, has resigned from the Markets Committee of the London Corporation. He declares that a number of tenancies that the Americans have obtained in Smithfield were secured by improper means. He says that the Committee do not know the real facts, but that when he does produce the real facts they will see how wrongfully the Americans have obtained the lettings. Mr. Kimber says that he is afraid the Corporation cannot stop the Americans, but it certainly ought not to assist them. There is no doubt that this Argentine meat business is as grave a scandal as has ever disgraced commerce. As for the English firms, unless some strong action is taken it looks as though it will be merely a matter of time before they are forced to capitulate. One of the tragic features of these American Trust campaigns is that they so often carry on war at the expense of the poor man, by using his necessities as the thin end of the wedge.

DEPRESSION IN RUBBER.

There is an active movement in favour of a central selling exchange for rubber. By this means those interested hope to meet the appalling condition to which the market for the product has fallen. It is not surprising that, despite the fact of several leading firms having joined the scheme, rubber shares remain idle and despondent. Circumstances surrounding the Stock Exchange generally are too depressing to allow a prospective scheme like this to strengthen. It is hardly his section such as that devoted to rubber shares. Besides, despite the respect-able support that has been offered, there are difficulties and grave difficulties. These have been seen and pointed out by leading rubber dealers. Brazilian wild rubber has to be reckoned with and Brazilian wild rubber is the arch enemy of the planters. The opinion is spreading that this wild rubber is equal in quality to cultivated rubber, and at the present time Para is quoted about one shilling a pound higher than the planter's production. Some of the largest firms have spent large sums in putting down plant to deal with the wild product. This puts the rubber world in an awkward position, for the cultivated rubber should fall in price or the Para should stand at an even higher quotation, if the latter is to be driven from the Market. Indeed the troubles of the rubber industry are manifold. More capital will be wanted for many of the existing companies, and more money is not easy to pick up just now. Besides with the depression in the price of rubber it can only be a matter of time, when many of the companies whose shares are at present quote will go into liquidation.

THE DE BEERS REPORT.

Shareholders in the De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited will not have been disappointed in a report of which much was expected in view of the excellent dividend that has been declared on the deferred shares of the company. The financial year ended on June 30th, last, and the twelve months was a period of prosperity for the company. In addition to the dividend of thirty shillings the deferred shareholders had distributed among them a bonus of five shillings. An idea of the good result obtained may be gathered from the fact that the proceeds of diamond sales shewed an increase of £332,000 as compared with the previous twelve months. The profits payable to the Union Government rose from £347,564 to £426,465. The general reserve fund of the De Beers Company, by the addition of £140,000 now amounts to £1,300,000, and this is all invested in gold securities. After certain deductions have been made the amount carried forward is nearly three hundred thousand pounds less than the previous time, but against this it must be borne in mind that there is a reserve of six hundred thousand pounds as suspense profits on diamonds unsold, at cost. Of course there had been unusually large imports into the United States in view of the new tariff that will come into force. This will be adversely shown in the next report.

In the meanwhile I hear unfavourable reports from the London diamond market which has not been in a very satisfactory state lately. It seems that only diamond of the finest water are in demand and their supply is limited. All the baser qualities such as one produced by the average mine seems to be a drug on the market.

A. B. C. DIVIDEND.

The Aerated Bread Company is known to every colonial or foreigner who visits London, by its branches in every thoroughfare of any note. Its shareholders are to be found in every part of the Globe, and its prices are always a centre of interest in our Stock Exchange. One of the few centres of activity, in a quiet way, during the past few days has been the shares of this company, and quite a little gamble has been going on in view of the approaching dividend announcement. The dividend has been made. The final declaration is of 4s. per share, making 27½ per cent. for 1912-13, which is 2½ per cent. more than that paid for the previous year, and 5 per cent. more than for 1910-11. Of course, the company has some way to go before it returns to the high distributions of a few years ago, but steady progress in the right direction has been made for the past four years, and the prospects certainly appear bright, despite the ever-increasing competition in the catering line.

P. AND O. OFFICERS' STRIKE.

COMPANY'S REPLY.

RECEIVED NO REPRESENTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27. Replying to a statement by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, the P. and O. Company says that last Spring, in view of the prosperity of shipping, important modifications were made in the scales of remuneration of the officers and the engineers. Since then the Company has received no representations from either branch. Apart from the system of compulsory insurance and superannuation, of which the Company pays half the premiums, amounting to £10,000 annually, the Company voluntarily allows all the commanders and the engineers who have retired after long and unblemished service, pensions aggregating a very high figure.

NO INFORMATION AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27. At the Calcutta office of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, nothing is known regarding the strike of officers at home.

CHINESE CURRENCY LOAN.

REORGANISATION OF SALT GABELLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Oct. 27. The Minister of Finance has agreed to the immediate introduction of the reorganisation of the salt gabelle prepared by Sir Richard Dane, by which the foreign and his district co-directors will receive all the revenues direct. The bankers consider that his renders the division of revenues impossible. The Minister has submitted to the British, French and German bankers practical proposals for a currency reform, which are expected to lead to the realisation of a currency loan.

MEXICAN ELECTION.

CANDIDATES TO ABIDE BY RESULT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27. The Mexican Presidential election opened yesterday. There was practically no voting either in Mexico City or Vera Cruz. President Huerta summoned the candidates to the Palace, and all except ex-President Diaz, who is still at Vera Cruz, agreed to abide by the result, and if the election were void owing to insufficient poll, to assist President Huerta in restoring peace and order pending another election.

ARMY TO BE NEARLY DOUBLED.

The Mexican elections passed off quietly, no general population being apathetic. It is believed that the votes recorded are so low as to invalidate elections. President Huerta will issue a proclamation to-day increasing the army from 85,000 to 150,000.

TARIFF INCREASE IN MEXICO.

FRANCE PROTESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27. France has protested against the tariff increase of 50 per cent. on all imports, which is to come into operation on the 28th inst., declaring that it is unjust in view of the French low tariff on the Mexican products.

ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

REVOLVERS USED AT DISTURBANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Oct. 27. The elections, yesterday, were generally calm. Ministers are assured of a large majority. Thirty persons were wounded by revolver shots during a disturbance at Fiesole.

KAISER LEAVES AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Oct. 27. The Kaiser left for home last night, after having separate and long conversations with Emperor Francis-Joseph and Count von Borcholt.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27. The death has taken place in Cairo of Sheikh Ali Youssef, editor of the newspaper "El Moayyad." The death has taken place of Sir Walter Monzie, M.P.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

(XX)*

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

A BIMETALLIC CURRENCY.

(Specially Written for the "Chronicle.")

Some questions which Sir James Begbie put to Mr. Abrahams were exceedingly pertinent, as pertinent as the one about the artificial character of the Currency put by Sir Shapurji. One of such questions was whether or not the Gold Standard Reserve established in India was not exceeding—peculiarly in its origin, differing so far from the Reserve established in other countries. Sir James pointedly put it to Mr. Abrahams whether any of the "old" Gold Standard countries "had anything like the Gold Standard established in India." The answer was in the negative. The Gold Standard Reserve in India had its origin in the profits of a colossal magnitude which the Government derived from selling its rupee at sixteen pence when it cost no more than nine or ten pence. The obvious inference was that had there been no coinage of the enormous character between 1901 and 1906, no such profits would have accrued and the Indian Government would have been at its wit's end to provide an adequate Gold Standard Reserve to keep Exchange stable at or about sixteen pence. Sir James actually followed up Mr. Abrahams' significant reply by querying further as follows:—

Do you think the Committee of 1898 anticipated there would be a coinage of rupees on the scale that has taken place when they recommended a special reserve of that sort?

Here is the instructive answer:—

I do not think that one can answer that question and I may put to you the difficulties. On the one hand it is quite clear that they did contemplate coinage in the future, because they provided what would be a very high rate of interest for such coinage; but so far as I can gather they probably thought there would be less rupee coinage than has actually taken place, because they expected the gold would go into the currency more freely.

Facts, as all are aware, have been to the contrary. They conclusively demonstrate the point we elaborated in the last article as to the remedy defeating the object in view.

A FRANK CONFESSION.

Sir James, however, pursued the question a little further. He asked: "As a matter of principle do you think it advisable to have a token coinage on such a vast scale as in the case of India?" The answer was: "No, I think if the proportion of the token coinage to the Gold Currency gradually falls it would be a good thing. But I should like to say, and this is equally important to my mind, that I think it would be a very evil thing that the Government should take steps to divert the feelings of India with regard to the Currency metal that they prefer into any other direction than what they would naturally take." Here is a frank confession of faith, to the effect that it would be an evil thing for the Government to change the Currency metal of Indians into one which they do not naturally like! Here, we see, the Government is impinging on the horn of a dilemma. You may establish a Gold Currency but the people will not take to it. On the other hand, you have to maintain a huge token Currency, and, not only to maintain it, but increase it from time to time as you have been compelled to do so! How may the two co-exist—a Gold Currency which will not circulate among the masses and yet have it side by side of silver, a token coinage, which the people prefer and want in increasing quantities from time to time pari passu with the growth of population and the expansion of the inland trade which depends on increasing agricultural products? That is the dilemma. A similar dilemma overtook Germany. Though silver was demonetised there in 1873 and though every effort was made subsequently to that year to reduce the circulation of thalers, it became absolutely essential, such was the irony of the situation, to coin an immense amount of new silver thalers at the close of the nineteenth century! So that after 25 years or more Germany was unable to prevent a larger circulation of thalers! Just imagine how Germany, Austria and other countries may fare with a gold famine which may stare them later on?

ECONOMIC WOES IN STORE.

To us, it is clear as the noon-day sun that all the strenuous and costly efforts that the Government of India have been obliged to put forward, efforts which have hardly been crowned with success, were a chapter of successive blunders. The fact is to say, in other words, the closure of the mint against silver was a financial blunder of the first magnitude. Despite what was happening in the United States since the passing of the Bland Act, had the Government not been carried away on its feet, egged on by Lord Inchcape and the vociferous foreign traders whose sole interest centred in Exchange, normality would have returned within a very reasonable time. Exchange would have remained on a natural basis in parity with gold, the exports of the country would have been immensely stimulated by the cheaper silver, and the Government would have no more found it difficult to remit the Home charges at current rates of Exchange, be they at a shilling or sixteen pence, than at eighteen and twenty-two pence. No dislocation might have taken place. None of the hardships which have arisen from the depreciated and the artificial rupee might have befallen vast masses of the population. Other economic consequences might have never ensued. And India would have prospered to-day infinitely better than it might prosper even 25 years hence under the vaunted Gold Currency—a fetish which still infatuates the blind worshippers of the metal and vexes the soul of the wretches who are from time to time supposed at the seat

*The previous articles have appeared in our issues of September 23rd, 24th, 29th, 30th, October 2nd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 21st, 23rd and 24th.

of authority to boil the cauldron of Currency. Verily it is the case not only of "boil and bubble," but boil and trouble. And it may be anticipated from the half-dozen empiric and futile remedies of the past 25 years that even the recommendations of the present Commission will bring no rest to the Government. It will be a Himalayan task to force gold into circulation among the masses who will want more silver as our abundant harvests bring to the inland markets larger and larger agricultural crops. The Nemesis of events in the near future will reveal the further tale of economic woes for India now in the womb of time.

THE ONLY SOUND CURRENCY FOR INDIA.

It is curious that while they of the Commission have been putting all sorts of questions on coinage, on the absorption of gold, on the absorption of silver, and so on, each from his own point of view, here and there questions have been unconsciously put to elicit answers which only emphasise the postulate that the people of a country should have the Currency they require. Mr. Keynes interrogated Mr. Abrahams about his comparative tables of gold and silver absorbed by India, during the last 14 years; namely, 64.81 million sterling of gold and 66.75 million sterling of silver, and inquired whether the absorption of the yellow metal meant that that value of gold was in circulation. The answer was in the negative accompanied by the following important observation:—"You pour gold into circulation and then India may or may not use it as a circulating medium." Immediately Mr. Gillan, seizing the point, questioned Mr. Abrahams as follows:—"Is your view with regard to the internal Currency simply that the only duty of the Government is to see the people get the kind of Currency they want?" Mr. Abrahams answered, "yes." Further queried, "whether it is not necessary for the maintenance of the purity of Exchange that it should be a gold circulation," the answer was, "Quite so." The object of the two queries, on behalf of the Government, was no doubt to place on record that it is a "mistake" of those who assume the contrary. But who are they? Of course, those who have been clamouring for a full Gold Currency, that is, the foreign trader! But apart from this "important mistake," Mr. Gillan's questions and the replies thereto suggest a very serious point. If the Government is anxious "to see the people get the kind of Currency that they want," why are they bothering themselves these many years to establish a Gold Standard Reserve and taking pains to encourage a gold circulation? Why should they do the one or the other? The Government cannot deny that the Currency the people want is silver. Why force aught else? Mr. Abrahams answer implied, on the basis of the statistics of the absorption of gold and silver during the last 14 years, that Government are encouraging both gold and silver. That, Mr. Moreton Frewen would characterise as a bimetallic Currency. Are the Government slowly becoming alive to the fact that, as in France, the only sound Currency for India is a bimetallic Currency? Are they seriously taking thought of the prevailing phenomenon of the great drain of gold from England to India, and of the apprehension of Europe as to the effect of such drain on international monetary transactions in gold? It is bimetallic which has made France stronger to-day as the "Statist" observes in its issue of 4 October, in the whole of Europe as regards Currency, and, stronger than England which boasts of her "perfect" Currency, but which shrewd economists have found to be full of grave fallacies. We at least should not be surprised were the trend of international movements of gold lead eventually to the recognition of Bimetalism as the future Currency of the entire world. However, it is futile to cry while we are still not out of the tangled forest of monometallism.

INTERESTS OF INDIA AND LONDON. A further pertinent question may also be referred to here, namely, whether it was a well-founded criticism that Indian interests were very often subordinated by the India Office to the interests of Lombard Street. Mr. Abrahams' reply was in the affirmative so far as that criticism went, but it was not correct, as Mr. Keynes himself put it, namely, that "occasionally the interests of the London Money Market and the interests of India do not coincide." There is a coincidence and no more. The interests of India, according to Mr. Keynes, "very frequently depend in a very marked degree on the state of the London Money Market." While our own feeling is that owing to the absence of any fiscal independence, India is at the mercy of England in many a matter of trade and finance (the imposition of the Indian excise duty for instance) and thus her interests are obviously subordinated to English interests. We are disposed in this particular matter to agree with Messrs. Keynes and Abrahams, specially after the very disinterested and unbiased evidence—we should call it non-partisan—of Mr. Clayton Cole, the ex-Governor of the Bank of England. As far as Indian gold movements are concerned, the London Money Market is a consideration to Lombard Street, is nothing of the kind in reality. If we trace matters concretely we shall discover that the criticism so far is unfounded. Here is a concrete instance illustrated by Mr. Abrahams in response to the criticism touching more gold going into India than required. "I think that there is very little substance in it. If we sold our Council Bills in a very different way from that in which we do sell them, I have no doubt that a great deal of gold would go out to India and would remain there for a time, and would then come back as indeed was the custom years ago, that is to say, if you look at the history of our treasury transactions between 1899 and about 1905, you will find there was a continual outflow and inflow of gold—all very wasteful and doing good to no one." The fact is that the trading class here, which is influential and clamant, is hardly in touch with the statistics and dynamics of gold in London which is acknowledged to be the stronghold of that metal for all international exchanges, a position which cannot be claimed either by Paris or Berlin or New York, and are not careful and cautious enough when criticising a certain line of policy adopted by the Secretary of State or the Government of India in certain circumstances, to make assertions by which they can afterwards stand fast. Over and over Mr. Abrahams' evidence has convinced

sively established the fact of the ill-founded and ill-informed character of many a criticism made by the foreign Chambers and their partisan organs of public opinion. A fallacious opinion is manufactured and engineered to circulate freely, being entirely a misleading impression of the uninitiated public till authoritatively denied or contradicted. But it is useful to have to restate that fallacies in India, whether circulated by the benefited or unbenefited bureaucracy—die hard, while no end of mischief is created. However, one salutary result of the present Commission is that it is slowly but conclusively clearing away the jungle of financial and Currency fallacies in which the commercial agitators had so long been propagating to their heart's content. That is a distinct advantage to the Indian community who are not infrequently misled by such sweeping and self-interested assertions.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY DISASTER.

SEVEN MEN KILLED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

The latest account of the details of the Chowrassi coal mine disaster states that at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, a fire broke out in one of the six inclines which are 1,000 feet apart. The origin of this is unknown. About an hour later a serious explosion which was heard eight miles away took place killing seven men and spreading the fire from one end of the colliery to the other. By 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, flames were pouring out of six openings and the flames had gone out by Friday night but enormous volumes of smoke are pouring out and the whole colliery is on fire. The quenching of the fire will be slow and difficult and it will be one or two years before Chowrassi raises much, if any, coal.

A MINE CONFERENCE AT AGRA.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Oct. 27.

His Honour Mr. Baillie arrived here by motor from Muttra this morning and held a mine conference at the agricultural college which is very sad. The kharif crops have failed for want of rain and rain sowings are at a stand still in areas not irrigated by canals.

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS SERVICE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

The following changes among the Assistant Collectors of customs have been sanctioned:— Mr. Wolferston returns to Calcutta from Chittagong. Mr. Wood goes to Rangoon and the customs probationer who will come from Home will also be posted to Rangoon.

Mr. Lalaka on relief by Mr. Bower at Madras goes to Bombay.

DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON RURAL BOARDS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

The Government of India have now received the opinions of the Local Governments on the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission on Rural Boards. These are now under consideration and as soon as these have been examined the Government of India will be in a position to formulate their opinions.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

SOME WITNESSES.

(From a Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

Among the witnesses before the Royal Public Services Commission are:—Colonels Burrard R. E. and Benny-Taylor R. E. who will represent the Survey of India, Messrs. Hart and Mr. McKenna will represent the Department of Agriculture.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

It is regarded as probable that on the close of his special duty at Bangalore, Sir Henry Glyn will retire and Mr. Justice Pigott will be confirmed as Puisne Judge of the Allahabad High Court.

KARACHI CONGRESS PREPARATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 27.

The Congress work is progressing rapidly. The Executive Committee has decided lodging the delegates in pucca buildings. Some houses have already been secured and others are being secured. The plans and estimates for the pandal and subsidiary structures are being prepared. The construction work will shortly commence.

RETIRED POSTAL OFFICIAL'S DEATH.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

The death took place suddenly in Calcutta on Saturday night of Mr. W. F. Corkell, formerly Deputy Director-General of Post Offices, India. He retired five years ago, but returned to India for a visit and was to have left for Home yesterday.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK-ALLAN.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan will retain his seat till the General Election.

PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF S. A. COAL.

EXTENT TO WHICH IT IS IMPORTED.

USE ON THE STATE RAILWAYS.

In his speech on the question of the treatment of Indians in South Africa delivered by Mr. G. K. Gokhale on the 25th instant in Bombay, the speaker suggested as one means of retaliation that the Secretary of State for India should withdraw from the Railway Companies in India the sanction to purchase Natal or South African coal, and, further suggested a boycott of South African coal.

The subject is one of interest from two patriotic points of view—the sentimental and the practical. Many persons in Calcutta and Bombay, to proceed with the practical view, are financially interested in Bengal coal which a possible boycott of the South African commodity would affect advantageously. A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" interviewed some experts on the subject of coal yesterday and ascertained that Indian coal had not only to compete with the South African output, but, disregarding European exports, with an increasing supply from Japan and Australia. One authority on the importation of coal said that the South African, and especially the Natal coal, had been imported to a large extent about five years ago when the Natal mines were being boomed. At that time, English and other shipping companies plying to the South African ports started using Natal coal for their return journeys instead of carrying double bunker space from Home, and the South African fuel was compared favourably with the Welsh anthracite. This coal was used on all the South African Government Railways, where perhaps the comments were hardly so eulogistic, complaints that it had to be drenched with water being heard to its detriment. Notwithstanding this in 1908 there was a coal boom in Natal and many cargoes were despatched to Tuticorin and other parts in India chiefly for use on the railways. Part of these consignments, however, were used in the mills of Southern India and even occasionally in Bombay. For eighteen months this run on Natal coal lasted and then came a drop in the import from South Africa which lasted until the coal crisis in the United Kingdom took place about eighteen months ago.

THE COAL STRIKE.

When the strike took place there was more Bengal coal available than could be handled, so it was for want of transport and not for any lack of the commodity that Calcutta was unable to cope with the demand. The other coal producing colonies, including South Africa, seized the opportunity, and once again Indian imports from Durban have increased. The coal in Bombay is consumed chiefly by the Railway Companies, and the milling industry has no fixed contracts for South African coal, only buying odd consignments from dealers when occasion demands. The imports from Natal during the last eighteen months have been over 100,000 tons, as against 70,000 tons imported during the years 1908 and 1910. In the months from April to September 1913, total imports of Natal coal into India were 70,816 tons valued at Rs. 12,58,167. For the preceding twelve months the total was 1,22,815 tons valued at Rs. 18,97,243. In the calendar year, 1912 the consumption of foreign coal in Indian Railways was 118,582 tons, the bulk of which was Welsh coal.

Since the recent crisis, however, it may be noted that imports of British coal have dropped about 60,000 tons, and thus the colonial exports have risen by way of compensating this drop. A notable increase, of about 30,000 tons has been made in non-British coal, Holland alone has for the first time shipped 22,000 tons to India.

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY.

The following is a list of imports of coal in tons into Bombay from January to September 1913 as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Country of Export.	Jan.-Sep. 1913.	Jan.-Sep. 1912.
Natal	83,148	47,508
Transvaal and other S. A. Ports	61,060	30,634
Europe	128,074	111,218
Australia	22,324	47,392
Japan	9,297	31,204

FOR STATE RAILWAYS.

Country of Export.	Jan.-Sep. 1913.	Jan.-Sep. 1912.
Natal	15,695	7,590
Other S. A. Ports	11,410	15,686
Europe	10,229	10,245
Australia	10,229	10,245
Japan	43,773	22,326

CALCUTTA HEADS THE LIST.

Calcutta heads the list in tonnage with 309,955 tons against 484,648 last year to private owners and 119,574 tons against 115,630 to State Railways. This, however, shows a heavy decrease in the purchase of Bengal coal by private owners. South African imports, meanwhile have more than doubled. Europe is sending a trifle more than last year. Japan is increasing in Railway supply but decreasing in shipments to private owners, while Australia, stationary in railway supplies, has decreased by half in shipments to private dealers. In addition to the Calcutta imports to Bombay, we must add that about 30,000 tons are sent yearly by rail. The 1912 shipments of coal from Natal and other ports in South Africa showed a total increase over the 1911 consignments of 14,762 tons, a very considerable amount, but the coal crisis at Home should

explain this, and it is more than probable that the present boom will gradually settle down, especially as the Bengal output is proved to be sufficient in quantity, efficient for the purposes necessary and naturally cheaper in freight.

INDIAN COAL OUTPUT.

The following figures for 1911 are the latest available and official estimate of the Indian coal output and how it is utilised.

For what utilised.	Amount in Tons.
Railways	4,235,000
Port Trusts	125,000
Bunker Coal	983,000
Inland Steamers	550,000
Jute Mills	623,000
Cotton Mills	572,000
Iron and Brass Foundries	407,000
Tea Gardens	118,000
Brick and Tile Works	890,000
Collieries and Wastage	1,272,000
Use in other Forms	2,077,000
Total	12,172,000

The item of 872,000 tons for cotton mills shows that the milling industry in Bombay support Home industries. The Railways appear to be the chief users of imported coal.

BUCKINGHAM-STEPHENS MURDER TRIAL.

ACCUSED'S PLEA OF "BRITISH BORN SUBJECT."

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.") KOTTAYAM, Oct. 27.

On the Divisional First Class Magistrate's Court assembling at noon to-day Wynny the first accused in the Buckingham-Stephens murder case, presented a petition stating that the case was posted to-day for further evidence in support of the petitioner's claim to be dealt with as a European British subject and that the petitioner's father S. R. Wynny, retired Assistant Superintendent of Police, whose evidence was to have been taken to-day to prove the legal marriage between the late Sergeant Major Schofield and the petitioner's mother had informed the petitioner by a telegram that he could not attend the Court to-day and that certain records to be filed in the Court in support of the petitioner's claim were not quite ready. The petitioner, therefore, prayed that the case be adjourned to Thursday the 30th instant.

The Magistrate, Mr. Ramaswami Iyer, asked the Solicitor General, Mr. Thomas Varugese what he had to say regarding the question of splitting up the case into two, the case against Wynny, the first accused, going to the Special Magistrate and the case against Mrs. Stephens, the second accused, in the present Court. Mr. Thomas Varugese said that Wynny's claim had to be proved first and until such proof was found satisfactory there was no necessity for him to enter into the question of splitting up the case. The Magistrate adjourned the case to the 30th instant.

ST. HELENA'S SCHOOL POONA.

ANNUAL PRIZE-GIVING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 27.

Lady Barrett distributed the prizes at St. Helena's School this evening and Colonel Gamble, D.S.O., presided.

At the conclusion of a very interesting programme, Colonel Gamble said:— "Lady Barrett, ladies and gentlemen,—In the absence of a more worthy and distinguished representative, I gladly accede to Miss Sorabji's request to preside at this Institution's annual prize-giving. We must, I am sure, all realize what a privilege it is to support in any way we can the noble work of training body, mind and character which is being so successfully carried out at this Institution. May I just quote to you a few figures from the school report of this year, which bears eloquent testimony to the success of the work?"

The number of scholars last year which was 100 has now risen to 134, the highest number yet reached. In examinations out of the 18 sent up 14 were successful of which 4 passed in the Cambridge Local examination. In other words, four-fifths of the candidates of this Institution have been successful competitors, a really remarkable record in the open competitive examinations and a fine testimony to the sound education imparted in the school.

So much for the mind. Now for the body. You have seen the powers of the children in physical training. "Mens sana in corpore sano" means "a sound mind is a sound body"; an old Latin maxim which is well exemplified here.

As regards the formation of character, moral training is the most important part of a child's education. In former years as of the Victoria High School under the late Miss Sorabji the school was always conspicuous for its high moral and spiritual tone and with such a record we may rest well assured that the pupils of St. Helena will go forth to the battle of life, well equipped physically, mentally and morally, to fight the work that lies before them. To Miss Sorabji and her staff, we offer our hearty congratulations for the results achieved in the past and our best wishes for success and prosperity in the future.

LAWLESSNESS IN C WNPORE.

(Associated Press.)

CANNPORE, Oct. 27.

For some time past considerable lawlessness has prevailed in Sudder Bazar, one of the wards of the city. The authorities, however, could do nothing to check the evil as persons, including those who suffered, did not dare to come forward to make any accusation. Recently a complaint having been made to the District Magistrate regarding acts of extortion and intimidation committed by certain persons, residents of the ward, an immediate police enquiry was ordered. The police after making investigations arrested two persons, alleged to be leaders of the gang, under Section 110 Criminal Procedure Code. These men were put up to-day before the Joint Magistrate who has called upon them to show cause why they should not furnish security and bonds to be of good behaviour under Section 110 Criminal Procedure Code. A large crowd was present in Court to-day, as the case has created some sensation and leading lawyers are speaking on either side.

PASSIVE STRIKERS.

FARMING AFFECTED.

"STRIKE NOT YET ENDED."

DURBAN, Oct. 27.

It is believed that the farmers in Northern Natal are being seriously affected by Indians decamping. It is stated that large numbers of them intend to attempt to enter the Transvaal, and thus support the Passive Resistance movement.

MR. GANDHI'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Gandhi was present at the conference of coal, agricultural and sugar interests. The proceedings were private. Mr. Gandhi afterwards stated that the strike was not ended, and intimated that the work of the conference was not finished.

DISASTER IN THE THAMES.

TWO FATAL COLLISIONS.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

A ketch in the Thames estuary was run down by a steamer last night. The ketch was cut in two. Four lads were drowned.

On Saturday night a steamer collided with and sank the Boy Scouts' training yacht off Gravesend. Twelve were saved, four being drowned.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

UNION PAPERS ON SETTLEMENT BY CONSENT.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Unionist papers find it difficult, till the Government's view are more fully disclosed, to estimate whether and how far Mr. Asquith's speech at Ladyham has improved the prospects of settlement by consent. Dealing with the reservation regarding the permanent barriers to Irish unity they insist that if Ulster is temporarily excluded it must have a free choice at the end of the exclusion period.

PRESS OPINIONS ON EXCLUSION OF ULSTER.

The "Daily Telegraph" to-day says that it is unlikely that anything valuable will come from Mr. Asquith's offer, which is manifestly designed to manoeuvre the Unionists into a false position.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that Unionists will be false to the best political traditions of both the parties if they refuse the offer.

The "Daily News" deprecates even a temporary exclusion. It says that it would be disastrous to Ulster itself which would gain nothing thereby which could not be secured by the fullest concession of the local powers over education and the patronage of similar subjects consistent with Irish unity.

"The Times" says that any form of exclusion will in the end prove widely unacceptable. The only course to avert disaster is an early appeal to the country.

The "Irish Independent" says that any exclusion partial or temporary would be unacceptable to the Nationalists.

MR. DILLON ON PREMIER'S SPEECH.

NATIONALISTS WILL STICK TO HOME RULE.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Speaking at Carlrow, Mr. Dillon said that Mr. Asquith's speech was that of a statesman and a man of honour, and a brave friend of Ireland. The Nationalists were willing to go any distance to meet the Ulster Unionists, short of sacrificing the principles of Home Rule.

But it would be great misfortune for all if there were any vestige of privilege or distinction among different sections of the Irish people.

DIVISIONAL CONFERENCE ON DROUGHT.

L.-G. AT BAREILLY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces held at Bareilly on Saturday, the first of his Divisional Conferences to discuss the effects of drought and the measures to be taken. So far as the Rohilkhand division is concerned it seems probable that regular famine works will be needed only in the Budama district, that is if the winter rains prove satisfactory.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

INDIAN FINANCE.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

ABSORPTION OF GOLD.

GOLD CURRENCY EXTENDING.

A Supplement to the "Gazette of India" contains the report of Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, Comptroller-General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, upon the operations of his department during the year 1912-13, a telegraphic summary of which has already appeared in this paper.

The main features of general interest of the report are the following:—

(1) The large increase in the cash balances in the Government treasuries during the year was not produced by withdrawing funds from circulation in India.

(2) The demands for rupees in financing the jute trade were very heavy, and Government were obliged to undertake new coinage of rupees by purchasing silver worth £7,000,000.

(3) The absorption of currency of all kinds in the year amounted to 24½ crores against an average of 21½ crores in the preceding three years.

(4) The absorption of gold increased in every province save Madras, the total for all India being 15½ crores, out of a total absorption of all forms of currency of 24½ crores.

(5) The analysis of this absorption by circles, trade seasons and denominations of currency, and the inferences drawn therefrom, contain several matters of interest.

(6) The use of gold as currency is extending specially in Northern India and Bombay, and in those parts at least gold has to some extent replaced in the circulation rupees and small notes. The part which gold plays in the circulation is discussed in some detail.

(7) The rate of development in active note circulation was well maintained in 1912-13 and there was a steady increase in the circulation of small value notes used for everyday transactions. But the growth of the circulation of small notes seems to have received a check owing to the more extended use of gold as currency. The use of notes for remittance purposes is increasing.

BALANCE OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The figures show increase, in 1912-13, in that, while the bank balances remained high, the value of the exports was allowed to exceed the imports, but that, as soon as the busy season lowered those balances, the progressive value of the imports rapidly caught up that of the exports. The reduction of the balance of the Bank of Bombay by 1½ crores during the year was mainly due to a temporary lock up of funds in cotton at the close.

IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER BULLION.

The figures show increase, in 1912-13, in the imports of gold bullion of 73 lakhs and of silver bullion of 128 lakhs over the corresponding figures of 1911-12. It should be noted that these figures take into account, in the case of gold, coined gold other than sovereigns and also the exports of metallic gold from the Mysore mines. In the case of silver, the figures comprise not only the imports of bar silver from the United Kingdom and other countries for the arts and industries, but also the imports and exports of Government of India rupees and the exports of British dollars coined at the Bombay Mint for circulation in Hongkong.

The production of the Mysore mines varies little from year to year, but in 1912-13 the net imports of coined gold other than sovereigns amounted to 23 lakhs against 35 lakhs in 1911-12, and the net import of gold bullion in 1912-13 was, therefore, 73 plus 35-23, 85 lakhs more than in 1911-12. The difference is not very large, but the figures for the three years, 1910-11 to 1912-13 are unusually high, and as the gold bullion is used mainly for the arts and manufactures, they indicate a steady continuance of the favourable material conditions of the country.

PRICE AND CONSUMPTION OF SILVER BULLION.

In the case of silver, the ruling prices affect the demand to some extent and during 1912-13 the price was at a higher level owing to heavy purchases on Government account for currency purposes and to the anticipation of such purchases. The price of bar silver in London, at the beginning of April 1912, stood in the neighbourhood of 27d., the opening quotation being 26 12/16. On April 26th, the price was maintained till the middle of August when, on the 16th of the month, the quotation was 29d. The highest reached 29 1/16 on August 29, 1912, and at the end of the month the quotation was at 29 1/16. September recorded a slight rise, the closing rate of the month being 29 7/16. The highest reached in October was 29 10/16 in the 8th, but thereafter it declined till 29d. was reached at the close of the month. Towards the end of November the price reached 29 6/16 and in December it fluctuated between 29 12/16 and 28 12/16. January closed with 28 8/16 and February saw a rise to 28 13/16 only with a tendency to decline in the price towards the end of the month to about 27d. The lowest reached in March was 26 1/16, the closing rate for the month being 26 8/16 against 26 12/16 quoted on April 1st, 1912. The highest rate reached in the year was thus 29 12/16 and the lowest 26 1/16 in March 1913. The range of variation within a little over 3d.

compares fairly well with the similar variations in 1905-06 and 1906-07, the last period during which heavy purchases of silver were made on Government account for coinage into rupees. In 1905-06 the highest rate quoted was 30 13/16d., and the lowest 29 7/16d., while in 1906-07 the highest was 33 2/16d. and the lowest 29 10/16d.

In spite of the higher level of prices during the greater portion of the year, purchase of £7,000,000 worth silver was made on Government account during the year at an average price of 28½d. This result was due to special precautions taken to enter into contracts for purchases over two months before actual delivery and also to postponement of shipments to India as far as possible. The first instalment purchased in England was on March 5th, 1912, for delivery in May and June, and the first shipment to India took place on August 9th, 1912. The amount of silver retained for home consumption exceeded the corresponding actuals of 1911-12 by about 134 lakhs. The figure for 1911-12 was unusually low, and the increase in 1912-13 would probably have been much higher but for the higher level of the price of silver maintained during the year.

IMPORTS OF SOVEREIGNS.

The imports of sovereigns in 1912-13 maintained the same high level as in the preceding year. One special feature of the year was the steady growth of imports of sovereigns into India from Egypt.

Another noticeable feature in the imports of the three years is the increase in the net imports of sovereigns from the Straits Settlements to India. In the year 1910-11, the Straits received from India over 42 lakhs. In 1911-12 there was a net export of about 40 lakhs from the Straits to India, and in 1912-13 the exports rose to 1.23 lakhs.

EXPORT OF GOLD.

The figures of imports of gold dealt with in the preceding paragraph relate to imports on private account. During the year 1912-13 remittances on Government account from India to England of gold of the value of £2,382,613 were made. These remittances were not directly connected with the immediate requirements of the Secretary of State for Home expenditure. They consisted of light weight sovereigns which could not be reissued to the public in India and the remittances were made because the face value of such sovereigns could be realised only in England.

Under the Coinage Law in England sovereigns and half sovereigns remain current so long as they are not of less weight than that, for the time being, prescribed as the least current weight, viz., 122.5 grains for sovereigns and 61.25 grains for half sovereigns. But following the practice in England, sovereigns and half sovereigns, even though below the prescribed least current weight, are received at Government treasuries at their face value when they have not been reduced more than 3 grains below standard weight, i.e., are not less in weight than grains 120.27447 and 58.63723 respectively. The remittances in question consisted of light weight coins of this class and were sent to England for recovery of their nominal value from the Bank of England. The sovereigns used in India as currency have not been sufficiently long in circulation to justify a loss by wear and tear of so much as 3 grains in one coin, and the light weight coins sent to England were not withdrawn from circulation in India but were found in the consignments imported from abroad by the Exchange Banks and presented at the currency offices. When such sovereigns are so tendered they are carefully shroffed at the mints and current weight sovereigns only are issued from the currency offices—the light weight coins being set apart at the mints for remittance to England at a convenient opportunity. £1,890,695 sovereigns were set apart for remittance to England in the three years ending 1912-13, and this with about £579,000 in stock on April 1st, 1910, made the total available for remittance about £2,469,695 up to March 1913. The actual amount remitted was £2,382,613. The net amount actually realised in England was £2,380,525, of which £1,600,000 were placed in the Currency Reserve and the balance £780,525 taken in aid of the Home Treasury balances.

The total Council Bill drawings of the Secretary of State in the year amounted to £25,759,700 (equal to 38.50 lakhs) against £27,058,500 (equal to 40.38 lakhs) in the year 1911-12, the reduction in the demands accompanying a similar reduction in the balance of India's export trade in the year. The total sales of Council Bills for the year were effected at an average of about 16 1/16d. per rupee. The special feature of the year was that the rate of exchange did not go down below 16d. at any time during the slack season of the year.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The year opened with a balance on April 1st, of 18.42 lakhs, which is the balance just sufficient to meet the normal requirements of the Indian treasuries, till the rupee loan of the year is raised in July. The balances increased considerably from month to month, and the closing balance on March 31st, 1913, exceeded the normal opening balance on April 1st, 1912, by the large amount of 10½ crores. This increase in the Treasury balances in India has been the subject of much adverse criticism, and the Government has been accused of increasing the stringency in the money market in India by taking off the market, and thereby swelling the Reserve Treasury balances, funds which were not required for immediate expenditure. It is necessary to explain, in the first place, that the large increase in the cash balances in India in the year 1912-13 is explained entirely by a transfer from the Home Treasury balances of Government in England to the Reserve Treasury balances in India, through the operations for purchase and adjustment of silver for new coinage. The increase of 10½ crores in the Indian balances corresponds exactly to the price paid for silver (£7,000,000) purchased in England for coinage in the Indian mints. The price of the silver purchased for coinage was paid the silver from the Home Treasury in England, and consequently the proceeds of the coinage in India should be credited in the treasury accounts to the extent of the price paid. The exact procedure followed was this. On receipt of intimation from the Secretary of State of the shipment of any consignment of silver or in some cases, on the delivery of the silver in the mints in India, the price of the silver was paid in India from the currency reserve to the reserve treasury and the silver treated as part of the currency reserve. On

the coinage of the silver into rupees, the amount already paid from the currency reserve representing the profits on coinage made over to the Gold Standard Reserve.

BALANCES WITH PRESIDENCY BANKS.

Under the procedure described above, the result of the purchase of silver in England out of funds supplied from the Home Treasury balances, was to reduce those balances by a corresponding increase in the Indian balances, and the increase was obtained by a transfer from the currency reserve to the reserve treasury and not by the withdrawal of funds from circulation in India. In the busy trade season from December to March there was no withdrawal of currency from circulation in India to swell the reserve treasury balances. Nor was the increase in the reserve treasury balances accompanied by any decrease in the Government balances with the Presidency Banks.

This does not answer the question why the surplus balances in the reserve treasuries in India could not have been lent out in India, as they would have been lent out in England had they remained there. To answer this question is that there were no applications for such loans, probably because the existing rules as regards such loans do not encourage applications.

CURRENCY RESERVE.

The opening balance of gold for the year stood at the high figure of 23.35 crores, but the rupee balance was 15.40 crores only. This balance was unduly low in view of the various trade requirements and the high volume of the note circulation, and frequent and costly movements of rupees were required. As a result, the reserve work was done under considerable pressure throughout the year.

The net issues of rupees amounted to 32.42 crores and were exclusive of the amounts raised from local revenue collections. While heavy demands for trade occur in some provinces surplus revenue accumulates in others and to economise the coin balances, and to reduce to a minimum the coinage of new rupees, the surplus is withdrawn to trade centres as quickly as possible. To meet the 32½ crores issued from the currency offices at different seasons about 21½ crores were available by surplus collections in India leaving a deficiency of about 11½ crores. This deficiency had to be met by coinage of new rupees and the net amount added to the Currency Reserve during the year by such coinage was just about 12½ crores. The balance remaining in the Currency Reserve where the balances increased during the year from 15.40 to 16.45 lakhs.

CURRENCY AND THE CROPS.

In the three months April to June, 1912, about 5 crores in silver were required for the spring crops in Northern India and about 1½ crores for cotton and groundnut in Madras, and coin remittances in aid were required from other circles to the extent of 1½ crores in Cawnpore, 1½ crores in Lahore and 1.60 lakhs in Madras. Gold is used largely for financing the trade in Northern India, and a remittance of over 4 crores was also sent in sovereigns from Bombay for this purpose, made up of 3.33 lakhs to the Lahore Circle and 75 lakhs to Cawnpore. On the whole, the withdrawals from circulation in Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon proved just sufficient to meet the demands, and the balance of rupees in the Reserve on June 30th was 15.41 lakhs against 15.40 on April 1st.

With an opening balance in rupees of 15.41 lakhs on July 1st the abnormal demand for the Bengal jute crop of 12.70 lakhs had to be met from July to October and every day in the month of August and September available rupees were withdrawn to Calcutta at considerable expense. Even these heavy remittances did not supply the demands in full and Government were obliged to undertake new coinage in September. The amount received by new coinage in the two months September and October was 2½ crores. Even with this, it was necessary to draw upon the opening balance to the extent of over 3 crores and the rupee balance in the Currency Reserve on October 31st came down from 15.41 to 12.37 lakhs—a very low balance for this season of the year.

Gold is not taken for financing the internal trade in jute and the accession of gold in the Currency Reserve by import during the jute season was about 6½ crores. Against this 2.81 lakhs were sent to England in October and about two crores issued to the public in Northern India and Bombay, so that the stock of gold increased from 26.08 to 27.46 lakhs. During this period a remittance in gold of 75 lakhs was made from Bombay to Cawnpore.

With the close of the jute season in October begins the season for cotton, seeds and wheat in Northern and Southern India, which is followed by the end of December by the rice trade in Burma. The last five months of the year from November to March is thus a period of active trade over a large area and the demands for accommodation are very heavy. In November and December the revenue collections are comparatively small and consequently there is a heavy drain on the currency reserve. But from January to March the drain is accompanied by large revenue receipts so that the net reduction of the currency reserve of rupees is not great.

Every circle of currency had been denuded of its available rupees to meet the demands of the jute trade, and it was therefore necessary to make considerable remittances to the trade centres from the proceeds of new coinage which continued to the end of March. The amount received by new coinage was about 4½ crores in November and December and 3½ crores from January to March. In spite of the addition of 4½ crores by new coinage the balance of rupees in the Currency Reserve went down from 12.37 lakhs at the end of October to 11.80 at the end of December. In the second period from January to March the large revenue collections caused a surplus, and there was a net addition to the Reserve of (16.45-11.80) 4.65 lakhs in the last three months.

The year closed with a stock in the currency reserve in India of 16.45 crores in silver, 29.38 crores in gold, being increases during the year of 1.05 crores in rupees and 6.05 crores in gold.

THE FINANCING OF FOREIGN TRADE.

To finance the foreign trade of the country in 1912-13 funds were imported by means of Council Bills to the extent of 38.83 crores and sovereigns to the value of 66.48 crores. Council Bills are paid directly from treasury balances at the three Presidency towns, and the treasury balances were sufficiently high in the year to admit of all the payments being met without any special assistance from the Currency or the Gold Standard Reserve. But it is necessary to concentrate the surplus treasury balances at Presidency towns to meet the payment. Council Bills are paid in the first place either by means of book credit or in currency notes, and thus pass immediately into the hands of the banks, and the same way, imported sovereigns mostly find their way into the currency offices and currency notes issued in exchange are lodged with the banks as store of value. The stores of value at the Presidency towns are remitted to the districts in payment for articles of export, and silver or gold, according to requirements, is taken in exchange for the notes. The payments made for articles of exports partly come back into banking centres in payments for foreign imports and partly into Government treasuries on account of revenue. The effect of these various exchanges of currency on the currency reserve of gold and silver is that the demand for rupees exceeded the receipts by about 11½ crores, and it was necessary to supply this excess by resorting to new coinage. As regards gold the demands were heavy, but the imports from abroad were heavier still, and out of about 21½ crores received into the currency offices about 15½ crores were absorbed, leaving about 6 crores as increase in the stock in India.

INCREASE IN TOTAL OF CURRENCY. In the three years from 1909-10 to 1911-12 the average annual addition to the currency was 21.72 crores. For 1912-13 the total came to 24.52 crores. As already stated, £7,000,000 worth of silver was purchased in the year for coinage into rupees. The average price paid was 28½d. per ounce. It must not be thought that every sovereign which is absorbed is hoarded or melted down. A very large sum of money is in actual use in India. Banks have cash reserves, traders have till money, private persons have their petty cash. There can be no doubt that sovereigns now form some, and an increasing, portion of this daily balance of cash in hand; and sovereigns so in use certainly must not be regarded as hoarded. Again a certain amount of gold must leave India in the pockets of travellers. It is not for me to discuss whether a gold currency is necessary for the maintenance of exchange. But the conclusion must be drawn from these figures and accumulated opinions that the sovereign really has entered into the economic life of India. The withdrawal of the sovereign would now be viewed with disfavour by many, to whom currency controversies are unknown, who yet realise that this coin is superior to any other.

SOVEREIGNS AND NOTE CIRCULATION. The question arises whether the increased use of gold has affected the note circulation at all. On the whole, it may now be definitely stated that, but for the use of gold as currency, the circulation of the smaller currency notes would have expanded much more rapidly in the Punjab, Bombay, and the United Provinces.

FORGERIES.

The number of forged notes presented for encashment or received in the currency offices for examination as to their genuineness, or for safe custody aggregated 395 in the year under report against 146 in 1911-12 and 129 in 1910-11, and consisted of 3 of Rs. 5,338 of Rs. 10, 1 of Rs. 20, 48 of Rs. 100, and 5 of Rs. 1,000 denominations.

FALSE COIN.

Out of a total number of 130,051 false coins, 50,695 were detected in Railway Cash Offices, the most important figures being 8,418 from the North-Western Railway, 7,722 from the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and 5,375 from the East Indian Railway.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The profit on the new silver coinage of the year amounted to £3,301,025, raising the total held in the Reserve to £22,606,680 after allowing for depreciation in the price of the securities. Taking the market price of the securities on March 31st, instead of the cost price as before, the total balance amounted to £22,606,680, of which Rs. 6,000,000 (£4,000,000) were held in rupees in the Indian Branch of the Reserve, £1,005,684 held by the Secretary of State in gold in the form of cash placed at short notice, £1,620,000 was set aside in the Bank of England in gold, and the balance £15,945,669 represented the market price of investment in sterling securities of the face value of £17,501,513. There was also an amount of £25,327 held as a book credit in India awaiting payment to the Reserve.

TRICK FLYING TRAGEDY.

HOW AN AIRMAN KILLED A GIRL. Miss Ruth Hildreth, aged twenty, who was killed by Mr. Lincoln Beachey's aeroplane at Bath, New York State, on Oct. 8, was, with her sister and two men, swept from the roof of an aeroplane shed by the wing of the monoplane, says the "Daily Mail" correspondent at New York. Mr. Beachey, who two years ago, twice risked his life by skimming the edge of the Horseshoe Falls at Niagara, circling through the mist, and flying under the suspension bridge, retired six months ago with the announcement that the deaths of several friends who had attempted to emulate his spiral descent had taken the heart out of him. When he read of M. Pegoud's feats in looping the loop in the air Mr. Beachey could not rest.

A large crowd assembled at Bath to see him try M. Pegoud's feat. Miss Ruth Hildreth and her sister Dorothy, with two naval lieutenants named Bellinger and Richardson, climbed on to the roof of a shed to watch the flights. Mr. Beachey dipped his machine in white as he recognised the party. He then flew to the end of the field and back over the heads of the four people on the roof of the shed, clearing them by a few feet only. As he repeated this performance the machine dipped and one of the wings swept an iron rod from the roof to the ground 40ft. below. Miss Ruth Hildreth was instantly killed and her sister was seriously injured, but the lieutenants escaped with bruises and shock. Mr. Beachey, who also fell, said he wished he had died himself and countermanded all his flying engagements.

remittance purposes, is increasing. Its use in retail transactions has already been discussed. These people know that Government accepts the sovereign readily, so small payments to Government are often made in this medium. There can be no doubt that sovereigns pass into hoards to some extent. Local custom as regards their use for ornaments seems to vary considerably in various parts of India. As was to be expected Government servants, pensioners and other payees have taken the lead in the acceptance of sovereigns.

Finally, we come to the most important portion of the Indian population—the agricultural community. The variations from province to province of the absorption of gold are due very largely to the use of the sovereign by this community. Every large expansion of such absorption has been due to an increased use of gold in the purchase of crops, and has thus been the direct outcome of the initiative of the wholesale purchaser. It is to the latter, more than to any other, class that the extended use of gold is due. And so far experience has shown that an attempt to use gold in such purchases, if persevered with, has always succeeded. There is even a strong volume of evidence that in parts of the Punjab the sovereign is preferred to the rupee, and a purchaser offering gold has an advantage over one offering silver. The use of gold in the purchase of crops is now pre-eminent in the wheat trade in the Punjab, it is large and increasing in the cotton trade of Bombay and the cotton and spring crops in Northern India, and it has obtained a footing in the west of the Madras Presidency. It has at last touched the rice trade in Burma.

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TRAGIC END TO ELOPEMENT.

NURSE AND MAJOR FOUND DEAD.

REMARKABLE LETTERS.

By the discovery of the mutilated bodies of a man and woman on the railway near Southend early on the morning of Oct. 4, a painful romance was revealed and at the same time ended. The man's right hand and the woman's left were tied together with a handkerchief, and it was apparent they had been killed by the midnight train from Southend to Fenchurch-street, says the "Daily News."

A card on the man's body gave the name of Major C. Hamilton Murdoch, retired list, A. S. C., and the woman's clothing was marked "Boaks." These names supplied the clues which revealed the whole tragedy.

Major Murdoch sprang from a Dublin family, and about 1888 joined the 9th Norfolk Regiment as a private. His career was distinguished. In the Zulu war he was raised to warrant rank, and after Tel-el-Kebir, in Egypt, he got his lieutenantcy. In Egypt he married, and in 1894 he retired from the Army with the rank of captain. The Boer war saw him in service again, and he was promoted to major.

He did not come through the wars unscathed. A camel kick, sunstroke, and dysentery left him a shattered man. At times he acted peculiarly and left his wife. Eight years ago he returned to her, suffering from pneumonia. The doctor said he would not live long, and the shock of that intimation gave his wife paralysis.

In May last Major and Mrs. Murdoch entered a nursing home at Clapham Common, Mrs. Murdoch as a hopeless invalid, her husband suffering from liver trouble and the effects of excessive drinking. In the home was a probationer nurse, Minnie Constance Maria Elsie Boaks, pretty, statuesque, vivacious, the daughter of a Bromley gardener.

LEAVING HOME.

A friendship, embarrassing to the observers, sprang up between the Major and the nurse, who was only 23. Whenever she had a long day off she would be followed out by the Major. As a consequence, she was discharged on August 24, and a few days later he left the institution. Ten days later he returned to the institution, but again left in a few days, and there was a common belief that the Major and the nurse were together in Brixton, and later in Clapham.

Miss Boaks gave great pain to her parents by saying she was going away to see her young man, and giving no idea as to the date of her return. She left in a white silk dress, looking remarkably pretty. A letter was sent to the home asking for information, but the matron could only reply that she knew nothing of Minnie's whereabouts.

About ten days ago Mrs. Murdoch received a letter from her husband. It was in Minnie's writing signed "C. H. M." by the Major, and bore no address. On Saturday morning Mrs. Boaks received a startling communication from her daughter, who wrote from Southend:

What I am going to do you will read in the papers. I am going to die with the only man I have ever loved. His troubles are also mine.

Before that letter was delivered at Bromley the bodies had been found on the railway.

Mrs. Murdoch spoke bravely of her husband without one word of reproach against him. She referred warmly to his cleverness as a soldier and enthusiastically of a scheme prepared by him about two years ago in connection with the organisation of the Territorial Force.

"Major Murdoch, after his retirement," she said, "still evinced considerable interest in Army matters, and especially in the Territorial Force. He prepared a scheme for the reorganisation of Territorial recruiting which he submitted to the War Office. Lord Haldane showed great interest in the proposals, and sent a letter thanking him. The matter was under consideration by the War Office authorities, but whether anything will come of it I do not know. My husband had considerable experience of the administrative side of the Army. In the Nile Expedition he was in charge of the arrangements for feeding the troops, and was supply officer to the Guards at Tel-el-Kebir."

EFFECTS OF SUNSTROKE.

She referred pathetically to the effects of sunstroke on the major. He would often go away for weeks at a time, but would return. Repeatedly he would say he would not live with her.

"It was on last August Bank Holiday," she said, "that my suspicions were first aroused as to any intimacy between Miss Boaks and my husband. Miss Boaks went out early that day, and my husband followed a little later. They were out all day long, and returned before midnight, one following the other by a few minutes."

When he left the home and wrote to her she replied asking him who his secretary was. The answer came in the last letter she received from him. It began in his handwriting, and was addressed "My dear wife." The context was in a strange handwriting, and read:

If you want to know who his secretary is, I can inform you that she is one who loves him dearly, and who could treat him better than you could ever do. He does not wish to return to you now, as you can be nothing to him.

Beyond the pension she hopes to get as the major's widow Mrs. Murdoch is left destitute.

Six beer bottles, containing a pungent fluid, have been found in Major Murdoch's room at the home.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

AGE LIMIT FOR CANDIDATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

In connection with the admission into the general list of the Finance Department, the Government of India have issued the following resolution:—The age of a candidate on the first day of the month in which the examination is held must not be less than twenty-two and not more than twenty-five years.

M. CALCHAS.

STORIES OF FRENCH SHERLOCK HOLMES.

MASTER OF DISGUISE.

We are mourning the death of M. Martial Francois Alphonse Calchas at the early age of forty-three, and this man, with the strange compound of names drawn from Greek and Roman literature and the calendar of the Church, has had a good many more names as aliases in the course of his professional career, says the Paris correspondent of the "Paris Mail Gazette." For, having been for years the trusted chief-adjudant of M. Hamard, he has done good service as a private detective agent on his own account. And his qualifications for either function were undisputed.

Calchas had not only the benefit of a romantic-sounding name, but of an appearance that inspired confidence. A broad-shouldered, round man, with a large bullet head, he had much the look of Jean Coquelin, who now directs the Porte St. Martin Theatre, where the great Coquelin, his father, so often played.

A MARVELLOUS IMPERSONATOR.

Calchas was an actor, too, in his way; an artist certainly. He "made up" admirably and adopted various disguises in the course of his adventurous career, which began in the Surete and ended in a private detective office in association with Debisschop. It was there that I saw him recently with reference to the pearl necklace robbery. But it was on the morrow of certain pretended "revelations" in the Boulevard Press, and Calchas was in no mood to enlighten a mystified world.

He and his partner represented the assurers of this precious object. Its discovery in a gutter is a pathetic denouement, banal to the point of irony!

Calchas could be a priest when he was looking for church thieves, who were trafficking in treasures, or he could wear a blouse and mix with drovers when he was searching for another sort of culprit. He had the real Sherlock Holmes temper under a face and figure that bore little resemblance to the aesthetic hero of Conan Doyle.

HIS WARDROBE OF STYLES.

Those who knew him best and longest speak with fervour of his amazing quickness and shrewdness of perception, as also his equal powers for planning a campaign of detection at his desk, and carrying it out in the open to infallible success. Hawk-like in his faculties of observation and deduction, he had the spirit of detection in his blood, you may say, and nothing put him into better spirits than a mystery which would daunt the rest of men. He despised the scowling and ambushed method of tradition. Calchas was gay and jovial, a man who lived well and greeted every one with an engaging manner. So far from keeping to himself, he loved life and action, and showed it by his brisk movements and a frankness which was, perhaps, the best disguise in the world. And on that round and mobile face of his he could depict by turn all the passions and professions he desired.

A past master in the knack of "bounce," Calchas had few equals also in the art of making-up. This helped him to enter with perfect coolness and security into the very nest of any mischief that was going, and carry himself so well that the most knowing birds never "spotted" in their jovial companion the man whose name alone would have thrown the flock of them into consternation.

THE INTERNATIONAL SWELL MOB.

He spoke English with ease and correctness, and this helped him to bring off some of his very best "coups" among the international gangs of thieves who are such a plague upon the continent. In the same way, he could put on the airs of a grandee or a devil-may-care aristocrat with a complete assurance that rarely failed to gain him the confidence of people in the very first circles of travel and society, and they would volunteer to this easy and polished man of the world what his colleagues and superiors might angle for in vain. Some time ago he related part of his experiences in the columns of the Paris "Matin."

Among his best-known achievements were the affair of the false postmarks, the Steinheil and Gallay mysteries, and above all the unearthing of Thomas and his gang, the notorious riflers of the shrine of Ambazac. Got up as an abbe, Calchas followed up the tracks of the thieves, and his false soutane kept him alive and safe for weeks in the very heart of criminal Paris. His labours had their reward, for he found the precious reliquary—shaped like a dove and of almost priceless value—in the bed of the Science, under the Pont des Arts!

Death has arrested him, who arrested many in his life, at an age when he was entering on new activities. He left the official police with certain grievances, and pay seems to have been one of them. France treats her official detectives badly; they have neither prestige nor money. Yet there is no reason why criminal detection should not be regarded as an art or sport. At least it requires big qualities of heart and hand.

THREE SHOT AT SCHOOL.

FATHER'S MAD CYCLE RIDE WITH A REVOLVER.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the "Daily Mail" wired during mail week:—After shooting his wife and sister-in-law on October 8, at Randfontein, on the West Rand, a man named Cunningham shot his three children at school and later committed suicide by taking poison. The women and two of the children were killed and the third child dangerously wounded.

Cunningham, who was employed in the Randfontein group of mines, shot the two women in his house. Neighbours heard the shots and rushed towards the house just in time to see Cunningham racing away on a bicycle. Both women were found dead. The police searched the district for him, but in the meantime he called at a school and asked for his three children—two girls and a boy. When they came to the door he pulled a revolver from his pocket and shot them one after the other in the presence of the rest of the school.

AN INVISIBLE DESTROYER.

DISCOVERY THAT MAY REVOLUTIONISE WAR.

RAYS OF DEATH.

An invisible force that will revolutionise armaments is claimed to have been discovered by Signor Ulivi, an Italian engineer, while experimenting with electricity and light.

"F-rays," as the new force is called, is made up of electrical oscillations. The rays it is said, will cause the explosion of gunpowder and kindred explosives at any distance.

Italy has first option on this momentous discovery. Should the Italian Government refuse to purchase the machine, the inventor who is now in Rome, has agreed to come to England and demonstrate its powers at Portsmouth, where, at the request of the Admiralty, he has already explained his invention to naval experts.

The engineer Signor Giulio Ulivi arrived in Rome on October 9, having been summoned by the War Office to make experiments with his invention, consisting of a machine for projecting F rays and causing the explosion of gunpowder and similar substances at any distance, says the Rome correspondent of the "Daily News."

Signor Ulivi, who is a small, dark, keen-eyed Florentine, has spent seven years in Paris, and was professor at the Mechanic's Institute. He readily consented to explain his discovery to me. He said a year ago he began experiments with the object of transforming ordinary light into electrical vibrations, and he invented a special apparatus intended to change electrical energy into light. The first result was the formation of very short electric oscillations which measured the six-hundredth part of a millimetre. Then he discovered that these short oscillations provoked resonance on all the metal objects in his laboratory. This induced him to abandon the main object of his experiments, and he set out to find a practical application for his discovery.

WHAT THE RAYS WILL DO.

Signor Ulivi named these short oscillations "F rays." He succeeded in causing the explosion of ordinary cartridges, even when encased in paper, provided they had metal caps. Then he projected the rays against a loaded revolver placed 300 feet away, and caused all the cartridges to explode.

Last April the French Government invited Signor Ulivi to make experiments at Havre. Almost daily for two months he caused the explosion of gunpowder contained in metal boxes, floating or submerged to a depth of 2ft. at a distance of nearly eight miles.

Owing to the undue inquisitiveness of officials, who were more interested in the machine than the results of the experiments, Signor Ulivi decided to go to England, where through friends, he was introduced to the Admiralty. Admiral Charlton sent him to Portsmouth, where he met Captain W. C. M. Nicholson, commanding the Vernon. The inventor has agreed to begin experiments in England in three months' time, provided the Italian Government refuses to purchase his invention. Signor Ulivi is anxious to give preference to his native land first, and then to England.

EXPERIMENTS IN ENGLAND.

In the English experiments—if they are undertaken—Captain Nicholson proposes to use 80-h.p. energy for the experiments, in which case explosions should be caused at a distance of over fifty miles. Only six kilowatts of electrical energy were used in France.

Meanwhile two artillery officers sent by the War Office met Signor Ulivi at Florence and accompanied him to Rome, where this morning arrangements were made to start experiments on Lake Bracciano. King Victor Emmanuel, who is greatly interested in the discovery, has asked the War Office to send him a report of the results.

Signor Ulivi has refused offers to sell his machine to German and other Governments, who must abide by the agreement made with Italy first and then with England.

The inventor says his machine is light, portable, small, and easily fixed in the cabin of ship or mounted on a motor-car. Naturally its use is equally possible on land and sea, as F-rays can cause explosions in the magazine of a battleship as well as in a fortress or even artillery on the march F-rays, too, can be used against dirigibles provided they have a metal framework. Thus the Zeppelin airships could be easily blown up, as the sparking of the metal would cause an explosion of the gas envelopes.

Signor Ulivi hopes that F-rays will lessen considerably the cost of armaments, as they will render artillery useless. F-rays can also be used instead of a telescope to discover the whereabouts of a hostile fleet or hidden artillery.

Not only can the rays be used as weapons of offence, but they have also industrial and practical applications, such as the discovering of metal ore in mineral districts F-rays penetrate the walls of the soil and even water and their practical utility is most varied.

Like most inventors, Signor Ulivi is very modest. He has not even fully announced his discovery to the world, and this is the first interview he has granted.

REMOURED REDISTRIBUTION OF BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

It is rumoured that the recently appointed committee with the Hon. Mr. Levinge as President will, amongst other things, consider the question of the redistribution of territories in Bengal and Behar and Orissa.

The annual retreat of the Cawnpore and Delhi S. P. G. Mission brotherhoods will be held in Cawnpore commencing from Monday. Among those who will be present are the Bishops of Calcutta and Lucknow. Canon W. F. Coggrave, Canon of Durham and now Principal of the St. Paul's High School, Ranchi, will conduct the retreat.

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O.T. is a true digestive, and really does what liqueurs are supposed to do, namely, Aid Digestion. It is the only liqueur in the world without alcohol, and thus is most suitable for ladies and those

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A Liqueur—Stomachic—Pick-me-up.

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British Analytical Control



Paris Exhibition, 1909



Empire Exhibition, London, 1911

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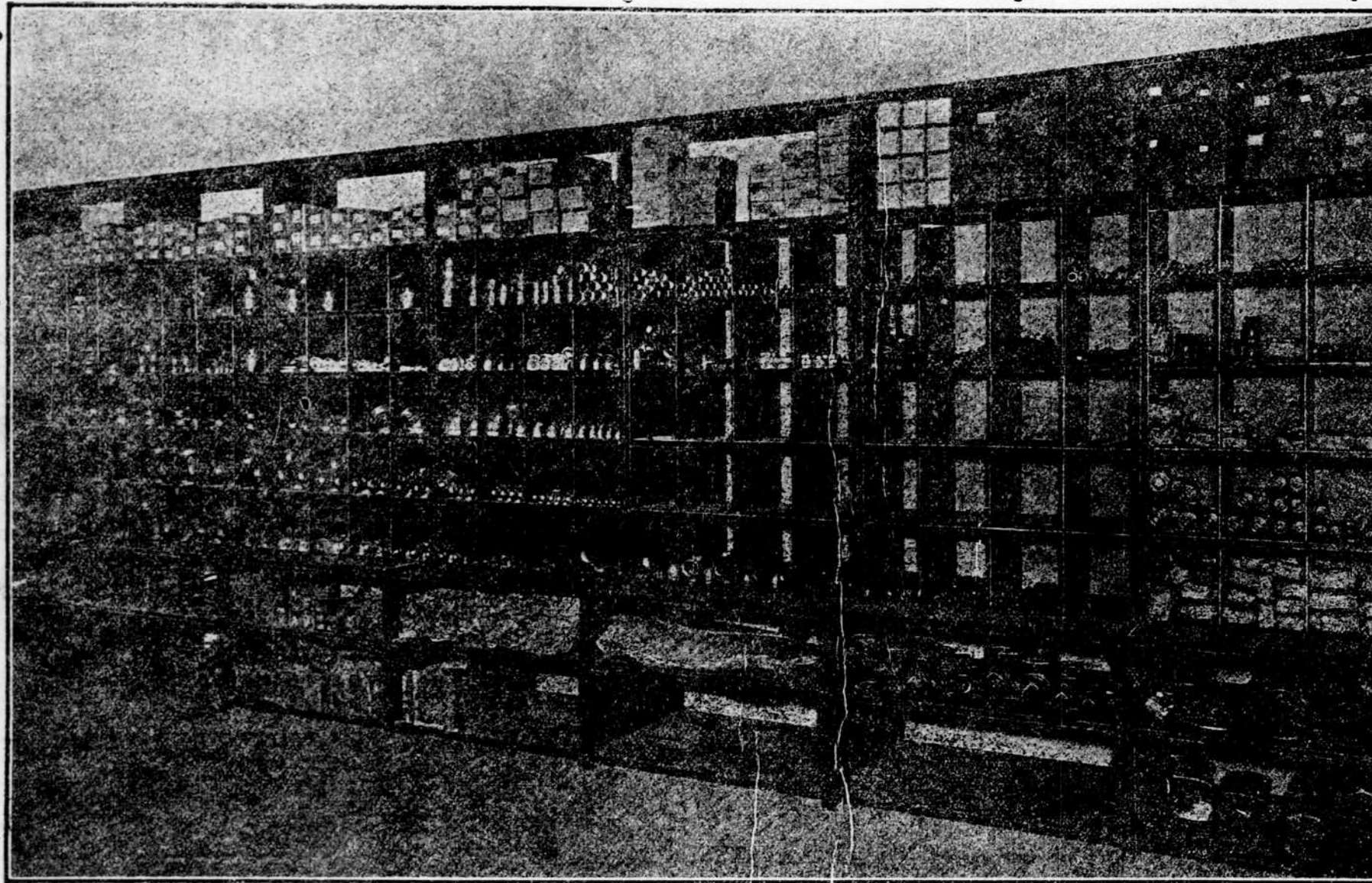
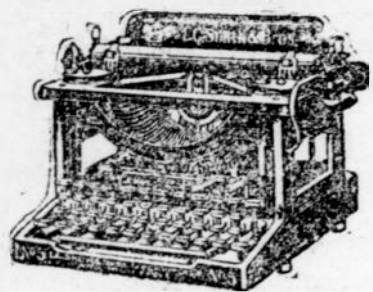


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